THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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Dr. Catlett can be found at night at the residence of Dr. Robinson.

The following beautiful and touching poem written by Dr. F. O. Tichnor, of Columbus, Ga., is taken from that excellent periodical, "The Land We Love:"

The writer hopes that the following lines may embody as much poetry as truth, for they are, he fears, the sole monument to

LITTLE GIFFEN.

Out of the focal and foremost fire—
Out of the hospital walls, as dire;
Smitten of grape-shot and gangrene,
(Eighteenth battle, and *he* sixteen;)
Specter, such as you seldom see—
Little Giffen, of Tennessee!

"Take him? and welcome!" the surgeon said,
"Much your doctor can help the dead!"
And so we took him, and brought him where
The balm was sweet on the Summer air;
And we laid him down on a wholesome bed
Utter Lazarus, heels to head!

Weary war with the bated breadth,
Skeleton boy against skeleton death;
Months of torture, how many such!
Weary weeks of the stick and crutch!
Still a glint in the steel blue eye
Spoke of a spirit that *wouldn't* die!

And didn't!—nay, more! in death's despite,
The crippled skelton *learned to write!*
"Dear mother," at first, of course, and then
"Dear Captain," inquiring about the "men."
(Captain's answer: "Of eighty and five,
Giffen and [illegible] alive.")

Johnston's pressed at the front they say;
Little Giffen was up and away!
A tear, his first, as he bade good-bye,
Dimmed the glint of his steel-blue eye;
"*I'll write, if spared!*" There was news of flight,
But none of Giffen—he did not write!

I sometimes fancy that when I'm king,
And my gallant courtiers form a ring,
And each so thoughtless of power and pelf,
And each so loyal to all but self,
I'd give the *best*, on his bended knee—
Yea, barter the *whole*—for the loyalty—
Of little Giffen, of Tennessee!

OUR DUTY.

An Essay delivered to the Good Templars in Hickman, on the night of April 14th, 1868, by HELEN M. SIMPSON.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—We have once more been permitted by kind Providence to meet together around "our common altar," and now, before we separate from each other, some of us perhaps forever, let us look into our hearts and ask ourselves if we have in any way violated our obligation?

Did we, sisters, in taking upon ourselves the pledge to abstain from intoxicating beverages, loose sight of other points in that obligation pertaining more particularly to us?

Did we join the Good Templars fearing that our downward, staggering, reeling course, would cause us to fill a drunkard's grave? Was that vow administered to us with the faintest idea that we would ever go into a whiskey-shop and order even so small a thing as a lemonade, flavored to suit the taste? What, then, induced us to enlist under this glorious banner? Was it what is called woman's besetting sin—curiosity?—that hateful trait of character that I can reconcile as belonging to no being but that of a withered-up, long-nosed, sharp-chinned, pigeon-eyed, gray-haired old vixen. No! these should not be the reasons. We were taught that our influence was needed here. Do we indeed then know our duty? If so, do we practice it? Do we realize that one great duty is to be present in the Lodge room when it is possible? Do we feel that it is our duty to show to the sneering world that we countenance the institution, to show to our brethren that we appreciate one place of social resort, where the disgusting fumes of whisky do not offend the olfactory nerves. I, for one, feel pround and grateful to know that there is one place of safety where men are known to be in their natural senses; that there is one institution which binds us together in brotherly love, where we know that the cause we are engaged in is a glorious cause; that there is honor to be gained in it; that it is a righteous cause, for it brings us to the very door of religion. We know that we can never be christians, can never win that precious diadem, that star-gemmed crown of immortal glory, until we are sober and temperate men and women. Temperance is the stepping stone to christianity, and what is more beautiful to behold for a cultivated mind than the christian's happy home. I love that hearth where night brings her loved ones from their daily tasks, where virtue spreads her spotless wing, and the foul serpents of vice and intemperance never appear. There the father sits in joy, and the cheerful mother smiles, while, perhaps, her laughter-loving cherub boy, beguiles the eye with his sportive tricks. What a contrast between this mother's home and the mother, who, once the petted belle of fashion, now sits pale and trembling beside her dying child, awaiting the return of him who swore to love and protect her—but instead, comes, bloated with whisky, staggering into the presence of the once beautiful girl, whose shivering form, and tear-stained cheeks, and hollow eyes, stoops over that innocent babe—the pledge of trusting love—and gazes upon it, where that beautiful bud of maternal love, so pure, first opened, betokens the want and suffering brought in by that demon—intemperance! Who can gaze on the sad picture without emotion, as upon its little mouth, half open with soft quivering lip, she gently lays her cheeks, but no warm breath is felt? She receives no answering kiss. Where is her protector now? Insensible he sits there, soaked through with the delicious poison! Look again into the home of the temperate and christian man. No biting scandal grates on the ear, or scalds the tongue. But kind words and encouragement to the erring are spoken. One more duty which we should observe as christians and Good Templars is Charity toward our brethren and neighbors. We can scarcely be too charitable when speaking of their faults. We are too careless in this respect. We seem to forget the sacred ties which bind us together—the solemn vows of constancy we have taken. Some have the habit of speaking lightly, contemptuously, with imag[illegible] of each other in their absence, [illegible] ever alluding to a good [illegible] possess. There is nothing [illegible] table than this in society. [illegible] duces the greatest bitterness of feeling between those who ought to live in peace and harmony. It is sometimes done from thoughtlessness, but oftner from selfishness and envy. Let us then before we condemn our neighbors without cause examine ourselves, and see if we are without blemish. It would be better [illegible] to consider the noble destiny which all mankind partake of in common with ourselves, both as respects the moral ends of this life, and the more sublime prospect of the future. It would be better if we would remember [the] great fellowship of our common humanity, the social end, which as parts of a community, we are all to attain, and which awaits us at the close of our brief existence. Let us then as a body judge all with tenderness, putting aside the weeds which cover the characters of our neighbors, to ascertain the depth and sweetness of the water beneath it, and remember that CHARITY—

"The gem of the Gospel, the essence of love,
Is the fairest of graces that come from above;
From Heaven it descends to cheer the forlorn,
To light up our pathway while here we sojourn.
In Truth it rejoices, all good it promotes;
O'er Evil it triumphs, to Love it provokes;
No Envy it harbors, no Hatred inspires,
Love kindles it flame, and tempers its fires.
Let this be thy portion, and naught shall destroy
The peace of thy mind, nor thy footsteps decoy.
Its hopes still sustain then, and faith gild the way,
Till eternity opens in transports of day.

Hon. E. I. Bullock.

BY AN OLD FARMER IN FULTON COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR: It was with a great deal of pleasure that the old friends of Judge Bullock, and in fact, all present, heard him announce himself a candidate for Circuit Judge. The people in the last six years have found out what it is to have a determined, energetic Judge—by the want of it. They had begun to lose all respect for the Court, and to have but little respect for the law, and no dread at all. When Judge Bullock was appointed to the bench in this Judicial District, he abandoned a lucrative practice to accept the position, and he let us know at the start that he did not intend to sleep on the bench. Sheriffs, attorneys, clients, and citizens were notified on the spot that the Court must be respected, and the laws executed. He won the approbation and deserved the applause of every respectable citizen in this county before he had set on the bench in Hickman a week. Old gray headed farmers returning from Court, said that he "Was the best Judge we have had since Judge Fowler; and we are glad to see a *gray head* on the bench once more." There is something appropriate in placing the ermine on the shoulders of a gray headed man—and the gray uniform looked lovely on the backs of the boys. But boys on the bench are out of place. If they have talent and legal ability sufficient to discharge the duties of the office they can make five times the salary in their profession, and therefore, the courtesy that should exist in the profession should induce them to practice and leave the bench to some old lawyer who has practiced law until he is physically broken down. If they are his equal in talent, in the knowledge of law, they have not his experience, and they are not free from the passions and prejudices of which age divest a man, and thus makes him eminently qualified for the office. Col. Bullock has quit the practice of the law, turned over to young lawyers his practice in this district, and really it does seem to the writer that none of them should try to cut him out of the office, which is just the same thing as taking the bread out of his children and little grand children's mouths. For he has had his troubles, and his trials, and misfortunes in life, and they have all accumulated on him in his old age. Two daughter's married, became widows, and came back to him with seven little children, no hope for bread to sustain life but in the old gray headed father and grand father, and he nothing but his talent and profession. We all know that he will cut himself off from the bar and devote his time and talent to the office, and if we can get an able and upright Judge, and he can get bread for his family, why not vote for him?

Good Maxims.

Persevere against discouragements.—Keep your temper. Emyloy leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not talk out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather set than follow examples. Practice strict temperance, and in your transactions remember the final account.

Threatened Change in the Mississippi.

The Vicksburg papers have several times, within the last two years, called attention to the fact that there is danger of the river opposite that city opening for itself a new channel, so as to leave Vicksburg a mile or two back in the country, divested of its river front and commercial advantages. The Vicksburg Herald once more calls attention to this subject as follows:

"The Mississippi river is wearing away the point opposite this place, and is forming a large sand bar on the Mississippi shore, which is forcibly throwing the current against the Louisana side, and that in low water stages large masses of the point are caving away, and thus forming a canal which may eventually change the entire course of the river, if something is not soon done to prevent it. The canal liable to be cut through by the natural action of the current is not the one dug by General Grant. The Grant canal has become permanently blocked, and no apprehensions are entertained in that quarter; but [illegible] below, and if it succeeds, will prove fully as detrimental to the prospects and interests of this city as would a permanent water route—to the exclusion of any other—through the Grant canal. The caving which is occurring at the point mentioned is seriously alarming and should at once engage the attention of the property owners in this place. The vast importance and worth of this place, and the impoverished condition of our citizens, should induce Congress to take this matter in hand, and by immediate and judicious action prevent the river from taking the course feared. We do not pretend to know what would be the most effectual method to accomplish this result, but we would suggest that possibly if a few flatboats loaded with stone were sunk in the mouth of this crevasse, or if it was blocked with piling drived in, the caving might be prevented and the river forced into its proper channel. If upon examination it should be found that these suggestions are not practicable, the Mississippi might be diverted from its course in the bend opposite Paw-Paw Island, and brought down through Old river, and from there into the original channel through Willow bayou."

The Armies of the World.

At the present day the standing armies of the world are larger than they have been since the great wars of the First Napoleon. The army of the United States now number 56 thousand men in all. For the extent of our territory, this is the smallest army in the world; and we have a reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact. The cost of our army is $100,000,000, or nearly $2,000,000 per 1,000 men. The army of France has been fixed at 750,000 men in the active army, and 550,000 in the passive, the latter being named the National Guard Mobile. Total, 1,300,000 men available for war. A contingent of 100,000 men is annually available to recruit the army.

The British army now numbers about 200,000 men. The bulk of this army is at home, Ireland absorbing about 25,000 good troops. Of the colonies of foreign possessions, India takes the largest body of troops, the dominion of Canada next, Australia next.

The Prussian army numbers about 600,000 men.

The Italian army now numbers 215,000 men, and is a very effective one. In one of its arms, the rifle battalions, it excels even the French army, whose Zouaves were supposed to be the first light infantry in the world.

The Austrian army numbers about 700,000; its cavalry is said to be very fine. The Government breeds its own horses, and thus secures good mounts.

The Russian army numbers about 800,000 men; it could be quickly increased to 1,200,000 men in time of war. It is spread all over the Empire, from the Baltic to the Caucasus.

The Spanish Army is small, not exceeding 80,000; but it is very well clothed and disciplined. It is also receiving breech-loaders.

The number of men maintained in the standing armies of civilized nations is not less than 3,600,000. All these vast numbers are snatched away from useful industries and condemned to idleness and a vicious life, while the laboring people are taxed with their support and for the costly armaments they require. Is is not too large a police force? Would it not be cheaper to dethrone a few rogues?

THE SWALLOW STORM.—The following statement in reference to the April snow is furnished by an old citizen of Kentucky:

In 1832, snow fell in Kentucky on the 14th April twelve inches deep. In 1855, April 19th, it fell in Harrodsburg, Ky., 5 inches deep. Indeed, there is always just such weather between the 13th and 25 of April as we have had this year. But we forget the past in contemplating the present. There is always snow, or sleet, or northeast rains, before and after the swallows come. This takes place invariable on the night of the 17th of April, and they leave on the night of the 19th of September. For the benefit of our friends who are farming in the country, that all corn planted about the time I call swallow storm invariably rots in the ground. Corn, however, planted in the beginning of April, if it takes root before the swallow storm, will not suffer.

As it is desirable to arrive at more definite facts in this matter, as my observation for 19 years has been confined to Kentucky, I want friends in the surrounding States to notice the advents of swallows.

THE BABY WOMAN.—This wonderful child, only 2 years 8 months old, fully matured and developed, is now on exhibition in Louisville and has been visited by thousands of ladies and gentlemen. A Cincinnati paper thus speaks of this phenomenon of nature:

"It is a real "baby woman," or a beautiful child of 2 years 8 months, who has arrived at a perfect state of puberty, while retaining all the infantile characteristics of feature of her age. She has undergone the examination of the most eminent physicians of the city, and they concur in pronouncing her one of the wonders of nature."

Judge Bullock's Opinion.

BALLARD CIRCUIT COURT.

Minor Henderson (of color), Against Priscilla Jenkins (of color.) } Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Bugg & Bishop, for plaintiff; White & Reeves for defendant.

This writ is sued out by plaintiff claiming that the defendant illegally detains in restraint, a negro boy, named Henry, of whose person he is entitled by law to the custody.

The facts agreed, show this state of case. The plaintiff and defendant lived together for many years as man and wife, while both were slaves, and during the time they thus lived together and cohabited as man and wife, the child Henry was born to them. That before the passage of the law hereinafter mentioned, and while they were yet slaves, Minor left the defendant; ceased to live with her as his wife, and "took up" with another woman and lived with her as his wife. He now claims that under the existing laws he is the legal father of the child, and is entitled to his custody.—This claim it is contended is supported by the proper interpretation and construction [illegible] Section of the act of 1866 entitled "An act in relation to the marriage of negroes and mulattoes," found in Myers' Supplement, page 734-5.

The 1st Section of that act provides that negroes and mulatoes may intermarry under the same regulations, &c., as now provided for the intermarriage of whites. Section 2 provides a mode by which the pre-existing relation of husband and wife, according to the mode then common among that class of people while in a state of slavery, might at their option be legalized and their offspring rendered legitimate. It is not pretended that the plaintiff has brought himself within the provisions of that portion of the Section, but the latter clause of the section is in these words.

"Provided, The issue of customary marriages of negroes shall be held legitimate."

This court is now called upon to construe this proviso without the aid of any light shed upon the subject by adjudication, so far as known, either by the circuit or appellate courts. What, then, was the legislative intention by the words of the proviso just quoted?

Was it intended that all future cohabitation between the sexes, according to the customary mode of marriage among negroes, should be legalized and held to be valid?

This court cannot suppose that the legislature intended thus to countenance or encourage this class of our population in a course so immoral and degrading. The first Section points out to them, the mode in which this relation is to be created, and which thus created is in all its tendencies humanizing, purifying and elevating; and the presumption that they in the same act intended still to permit that system to prevail which was common among the blacks while in a state of slavery, cannot be for a moment indulged.

Did the Legislature intend to confer upon the father of the issue thus legitimated parental rights?

It strikes this court, in view of the preceeding portion of the same Section, that the legal rights of parents growing out of the marital relation are to be secured to themselves only by complying with the requirements of that Section, which in the case now under consideration has not been done.

Does it follow as logical legal sequence, that because the Legislature have thought proper to confer upon the issue, the condition of legitimacy and take from them the character of bastards, that they thereby intend, without, saying so, to confer upon the putative father all the rights and impose on him the duties of a parent.

It may be within the power of the Legislature, and might be deemed by them very proper to infuse into the blood of the child the inheritable quality of legitimacy, and still withhold from the father, especially as against the mother, the parental rights which might authorize him to deprive her of the comfort of her child, and the benefit to be derived from his labor to which, unless taken from her and bestowed upon him by law, she would be entitled. Before this court would decide that such was the intention of the Legislature, it would desire to see it expressed in terms more plain and unmistakable than are found in the proviso under consideration.

It is therefore the judgment of the court, from the facts agreed, applied to the law of the case, the plaintiff has no right to the custody of the boy Henry, but the right to such custody belongs to his mother, the defendant. Wherefore the writ is dismissed at the plaintiff's cost.

A SOURCE OF REVENUE THAT WOULD BE POPULAR.—The Roman Censors frequently imposed taxes on unmarried men, and men of full age were obliged by law to marry, unless mentally or physically disqualified. The Spartan women, at certain games, laid hold of all the old bachelors they could get their hands on, and inflicted on them every mark of infamy and disgrace, dragging tgem around their altars and handling them very roughly. In 1695, the English Parliament laid a tax on bachelors over twenty-five years of age of £12 and ten shillings for a duke, which was graduated down to one shilling for a common man. Uncle Sam has been very lenient to his unmarried nephews at all times, but he might do a good thing for the heavy war debt by laying a revenue and *ad capitum* tax on them just now. As this is leap year, if the ladies use their privilege, old maids and bachelors who are not already hardened and inveterate cases, will not have even the ghost of an excuse for continuing in the state of "single blessedness."

A REPORT on American silk manufacture, as connected with the display in the Paris Exposition, has been made to the Government by Mr. Cowdin. The report contends that it is as easy for the United States as for England to obtain direct supplies of raw silk, and shows that the silk trade might easily be made an important and profitable branch of our manufacturing industry. One reason for this belief is our exemption from the causes which have lately produced fatal maladies among the silk worms in Europe.

The Drunkard's Cure.

Some months ago a gentlemen took rooms at the United States Hotel, and advertised that he had discovered a sure specific for the cure of drunkenness. He would not divulge the secret of what compounds he used, but furnished medicine at so much bottle. In fact the more malignant cases did not seem anxious for relief. They rather appeared to enjoy their malady. A few, however, placed themselves under treatment, and some were cured—whether by taking the medicine or by not taking any strong drinks, we are not prepared to say. One of the cured ones was in our office yesterday, and he informed us that he had faith in the medicine, that he had rigidly carried out the directions of the doctor, and now had not the least taste for intoxicating drinks; whereas, one year ago he was an inebriate, and could not get along with less than a pint to a quart a day.

He informed us that he had, at some trouble and expense, procured the recipe for the preparation of the medicine, which he authorized us to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity. It is as follows: sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, [illegible] drachm, [illegible] a day. This preparation is a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and presents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of intoxicating drinks. It is to be taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as the desire for the dram returns. Any druggist can prepare the prescription.

The Bankrupt Law.

There has been discussion as to the time when the fifty per cent. limitation clause goes into operation. Those who have carefully studied the wording of the law, have generally been satisfied upon the point, but others hastily concluded that the clause was susceptible of two constructions. Hon. T. J. Latham, Register in Bankruptcy for this district, has entertained no doubt upon the subject, but to strengthen his judgment as expressed, he wrote to parties whose positions ought to give their opinions on the subject some weight. In reply, two letters have been received—the first is from Judge Lawrence, who is at the present time Chairman of the Congressional Judiciary Committee, before which various proposed amendments of the bankrupt act are now pending. The second comes from T. A. Jencks, the author of the bankrupt act, and who was the most active in securing its passage, and who is perhaps more familiar with its provisions than any other member of Congress. The following are the letters referred to:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1868.—Hon. T. J. Latham—Dear Sir: Yours of the 18th inst., just received. The fifty per cent. clause of the bankrupt act take effect June 1st., 1868. There is no doubt about it. W. LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1868.—Dear Sir: Your opinion that the fifty per cent. clause of the bankrupt act takes effect on the 1st of June is in accordance with that of every member of the committee of both Houses of Congress, having charge of the subject of amendments to that law. T. A. JENKCS.

TO THE TOP OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The grandest engineering feat known in history, that startles us with the boldness of its conception and the daring that characterized its execution, was concluded yesterday. Last night the telegraph brought information that on Thursday, April 16th, Gen. Dodge, chief engineer of the Pacific railroad, had laid the last rail on the summit of the Rock Mountain, in the presence of a large number of distinguished army officers and citizens. The railroad crosses the mountains at this point at an elevation of 8 242 feet, being the highest point reached by any railroad in the world.

Thus has science, capital, pluck and the sturdy shovel and pick overcome all obstacles. More historic was the picture than that of Balboa looking upon the Pacific. Before us now and of easy access are golden shores and placid seas and the far off Cathay. Over our continent must soon flow the travel and traffic of the world.

VEGETATION IN THE MOON.—It was for a long time the common conclusion among astronomers that the moon was without any atmosphere, and destitute of water; and that, consequently, neither animal nor vegetable life could be supported on its surface. But several eminent modern astronomers have maintained the moon has an atmosphere, though of a very limited extent. And quite recently, M. Schawbe, a German astronomical professor, thinks he has discovered signs of vegetation on the surface of our satelite. It is well known that there are certain dark lines or scratches, as they appear extending across the slopes of the highest mountains in the moon. These have been variously explained, some regarding them as the beds of dried up streams; others as the channels left by torrents of lava; others as having some other origin.

BEAUTIFUL SUPERSTITION.—Among the superstitions of the Senecas, there is one which for its singular beauty is well known. When a maiden dies they imprison a young bird until it begins to try its powers of song, and then loading it with kisses and caresses they loose its bonds over the grave, in the belief that it will not fold its wings, neither close its eyes, until it has flown to the spirit land, and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost. "It is not unfrequent," says the Indian historian, "to see twenty or thirty birds loosened at once over one grave."

THE DAVIS TRIAL.—It appears to be generally agreed here that the trial of Jeff Davis will certainly come off as soon as the impeachment trial is ended. At present it is fixed for May 2, and a general venire of sixty jurors has been ordered from whom to draw a jury to try Davis. His counsel are said to anticipate that the trial will certainly commence on the day appointed, and the new indictment which has been found against him has been prepared with a view to his conviction, as it avoids errors and flaws which were contained in the first indictment, which caused the Government law officers, to hesitate heretofore about proceeding to trial.

A Mexican Booth.

The attempted murder of Juarez was modeled after Booth's more successful attempt. Col. Adalid, for two years Prefect of Toluca, was the chief assassin. Juarez's box at the Yturbide is on the second floor, but furthest off the stage of any box in the house. It is close to the front entrance to the building, and exceedingly easy of access. The Colonel had a guard of twelve ex-Imperial Lieutenants, who, dressed as citizens, were to mount fleet horses, and, having an extra horse for him, were to appear in citizens' dress (so as not to excite suspicion) near the doors of the theatre at 9 o'clock, P. M., or shortly after the curtain was raised. Adalid was to enter the box, the door of which is in the rear, shoot and stab Juares and then secure his horse and flee. To further aid him, fifteen or twenty of the conspirators were to place themselves near the box and around the doors so as to interrupt the passages and such as would follow the assassin. The assassination accomplished, Adalid and his men were to make for the Citadela, or arsenal, on the road of La Piodad, and where the 7th Regiment was to move to from the palace. The garrison at the Citadela were to have hauled the flag down and run up the flag of Carlotta. Fifty men of the 7th Regiment were to have proceeded to the residences of the members of Juarez's Cabinet and secure and hold them as prisoners. Fully one-half of the garrison, or 9,000 officers and men, were pledged to their assistance. The discovery was made by the interception of a note from one of the conspirators to Col. Garza, in command of the 7th Regiment, which is composed mainly of young men belonging to the aristocratic families of the State of Guanajuato. The note, by mistake, was handed to a Lieutenant of Juarez's body-guard, who read it, and immediately afterwards proceeded to confer with General Regules. The result was the discovery of all the plans and measures on foot to further them. Cols. Adalid and Garza are in the military prison of Martinique. It is a subject of conversation that the whole affair was plotted by a chagrined Liberal General, who has made his escape, and that the conspirators were to declare for the Empress Carlotta and call her to the throne of Mexico.

WILL PALPITATORS EXPLODE?—The following comes to us from France; "The India-rubber beautifiers," "palpitators," etc., are yet more dangerous. At a dinner party given by a rich person of the official world, one of the ladies was equally remarked for the exquisite proportions of her bust and the animation of her conversation. Those who sat near the lady suddenly heard, in the middle of the dinner, and of some witty sally on her part, a sharp detonation, such as might be produced by the cracking open of a bean-pod. No one took any notice of the inexplicable sound; but it was observed that the lady became much less animated, that she kept one arm raised across her bosom, and fanned herself incessantly during the rest of the dinner, though the temperature of the dinner room was by no means too high. As soon as the company rose from the table, the lady, still fanning herself, suddenly disappeared; but, as certain sharp eyes among her rivals had caught sight of a diminished outline as she retreated from the sphere of a vision, a good deal of merriment followed her disappearance. The lady's absence was, however, very short, for she returned to the drawing-room in the course of a few minutes, triumphant in the same classic perfection that had excited so much admiration during the early part of the evening, and displayed all the *aplomb* and vivacity which had made her so charming. The screwing of the stopper, through which the air is blown into the class of "fixtures" in question, having been made this time sufficiently secure, the charms of Madame D—— underwent no further vicissitudes through the course of the evening.

A RIGHT ROYAL RECEPTION.—The people of Sidney, Australia, welcomed Prince Alfred with an immense sea dragon one hundred and two feet long.—The steamer Yamba was the skeleton of the figure. The jaws were about sixteen feet long, and distended so as to leave an aperture for the mouth of from six to seven feet. The eyes were very admirably represented, the shading of the colors—green, black and red—being exceedingly effective. The tail consisted of twenty five ships' boats, over each of which from stem to stern, rows of lanterns were hung. A number of men were stationed at the bows, and as the monster moved along it was made to spit forth a shower of rockets and other fire-works.

GOETHE was in company with a mother and daughter, when the latter, being reproved for something, blushed and burst into tears. He said: "How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter look. That crimson hue and those silvery tears become her much better than any ornament of gold or pearls; these may be hung on the neck of any woman, but those are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full-blown flower besprinkled with purest hue, is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her parent's displeasure and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

A "TEE TOTAL" PRESENT.—Prussia produces the following unique mode of making a present. Several persons agreed to present a cask of wine to a popular man, and each was to contribute a quart. The cask was sent and the donors appropriately thanked, but on tapping it, judge of the general astonishment when the cask was found to be filled with water. Each honest fellow believed that in so great a quantity of pure wine his quart of water would not be discovered.

IF milk be introduced into bottles, put into a pan with cold water, and gradually raised to a boiling point, and after being allowed to cool, be taken out, corked, and set away in a cool place, it may be preserved perfectly sweet for upwards of half a year. The reason is said to be that heat deprives the sugar of its power of changing into lactic acid.

AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTING CORN TOO DEEP.

Many of the readers of the Farmers' Home Journal, have, probably, every year noticed that, in a majority if not all fields, there are patches on which the corn, even if it comes up well, when about to form the second set of leaves, will remain stationary, not growing any so as to be perceptible, for several weeks. We have often heard farmers speak of this strange fact, but none of them were able to give a satisfactory explanation of it. It was so, but they could not tell why it was so.

The same thing has been noticed elsewhere and a correspondent of the Practical Farmer offers the solution given below. If any of our readers have a better one, we would like to hear from them.

Such plots are usually found to be those portions of the field which are "in the best order," that is, the most mellow, presenting the best covering for the hoe, and consequently are usually covered much deeper than where the ground is less mellow and the covering more difficult.

Having observed the above, I was led to suppose that the depth to which the grain was covered exercised more influence upon the future growth of the plant than was generally supposed. I tried the experiment of planting at different depths; and as some of my readers may not have tried it, will give the result.

Grain carefully planted three inches deep, came up two days behind the regular planting, and grew well for a short time, when, without any outward change in appearance, it would remain stationary as far as growth was concerned for from twelve to twenty days, when it would again start and grow as before; if after growing a few days, earth was again drawn up to it to the depth of two and a half or three inches, the same as has been before alluded to as occurring in our corn fields where the covering has been done with a hoe.

Examination will show that, no matter at what depth the grain is planted, the first joint is formed at about one and a half inches from the grain; and if this joint is at or above the surface of the ground, the plant will form the joint and go on growing as though nothing unusual had happened; but, whenever this joint is formed under the surface, the stalk will remain stationary until a new set of roots strike out from the joint, and the old one decay. During this time the young plant makes no perceptible growth above the ground. This may be carried on indefinitely, by simply drawing enough earth to the plant to raise the surface above the place for the formation of the next joint, as has been proved by your friend in Chester County.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

A MODEL FARM.—The Harrisburg (Pa.) State Guard says: "The model farm in Chester county, as we have already stated, will be ready for operations as soon as the weather permits. J. Lacy Darlington has been chosen President, and in a letter recently published, he says the farm is already stocked and equipped; the programme of experiments for the current year laid out, and with the opening of spring, operations will commence. The great objects of this experimental farm are well understood. Many of the unsettled questions in practical agriculture will be here solved by actual experiment, such as the cultivation of cereal and root crops; the growing of fruits; the best method of feeding cattle; the comparative value of manures, and the proper mode of applying them; the latest improved implements, &c. Managed, as we have every reason to believe, this experimental farm will be, it must become a point of immense interest and importance to the practical farmers throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and for this reason it has strong claims upon their cordial and active co-operations.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.—Solon Robinson, in his book, Facts for Farmers, says:

If you don't want hens in mischief, feed them; and at times when it is really necessary shut them in a poultry yard and feed them; and adopt this simple rule for feeding fowls, known to most housewives in the country who have charge of poultry, but it may be useful to amateurs, and as it is very short we print it. Here it is: Don't feed too much. That is all; though we may add that food should never be given to fowls unless they are hungry enough to "run crazy" after it; and just as soon as they stop running crazy, you stop throwing feed, and never—no, never—leave feed lying by your fowls "for them to eat at leisure."

A Wifely Act.

The following telegram explains itself:

NEW YORK, March 26.—To Geo. F. Train, Dublin Jail:—What sum required? Credit American Consul for you to return. MRS. G. F. T.

REPLY.

DUBLIN JAIL.—No money wanted. Political insolvency beats these devils. Come over. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

It is not every wife that has the rhino to act so promptly, nor every one, we fear, what would come so promptly to the rescue. But Train won't pay, because he says:

"If the hell-hounds swindled me out of ten pounds it would make me miserable for life. I always pay 100 cents on a dollar, never two for one. I intend to make insolvency respectable."

PASSION WEEK AT JERUSALEM.—During Passion Week, Jerusalem is lined, in the neighborhood of the Holy Sepulchre, with stalls, booths and bazars, where are sold crosses and beads from Mecca, mother-of-pearl images from Bethlehem, and bitumen crosses from the Dead Sea. Caravans come in from the East; camels from Damascus; and Bedouin horses gallop in from the desert, their riders clad in yellow shawls and black abbas. The wild asses of Hebron, with the beautiful Bethlemite women, dressed in their white robes bordered with red, and who claim a descent from the Crusaders, mingle with the motely crowd of friars, beggars, and soldiers.

THE number of lawyers in the United States is reported at 31,987; and their aggregate annual earnings at $63,972,000, an average for each of $2,000. Of these lawyers, 2,692 are residents of New York city, 695 of Philadelphia, 648 of Boston, and 300 of Pittsburg. Other American cities have smaller number of lawyers.

FEW ladies are so modest as to refuse to sit in the lap of luxury.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

National Telegraph Company,

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.

Franchises conferred by the National Telegraph Law passed by Congress at its recent session, and approved July 24, 1866.

CAPITAL STOCK $10,000,000,
In 100,000 Shares. Par Value 100 each.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President..........George B. Senter.
Vice President..........Robert Squires.
Treasurer..........Frederick Prentice.
Secretary..........George B. Walter.
General Superintendent......Ell. N. Keyes.
Engineer..........Edward W. Serrell

DIRECTORS.

George B. Senter, Ben. Holladay, Benjamin E Smith, Robert Squires, George B Walter, John Coon, William Cumback, John M Jaycox, Jacob Gould, Isaiah Bleod, George S Frost, Thomas Ewing, jr, Chas T Sherman, Ell N Keyes, Fred'k Prentice, Jonathan S Buell, Edward W Serrell, Charles W Noble, Willis Phelphs, Erastus Corning, jr, Harv M Thompson, Theodore F. Hall.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Ben Holladay, George B Senter, Robert Squares, John M Jaycox, Fred'k Prentice, George B Walter, Isaiah Blood, Charles W Noble, Erastus Corning, jr.

Principal Office of the Company 64 Broadway, New York. Rooms Nos. 36, 37, 38.

Prospectus.

It will be seen by the statement herein contained that the organization of this company was a necessity growing out of the commercial and business wants of the country imperatively demanding an increase of telegraph facilities at reasonable rates.

Competition versus Monopoly.

1. The whole telegraph system of the U. States is now in the hands of one company. The evils inseparable from such a gigantic and dangerous monopoly are already numerous and increasing. Relief can be found only in legitimate competition.

Distribution of Stock.

2. It is proposed that the benefits of this company shall be enjoyed, not by a few favored persons, but by the business men of the country, whose interest it is designed to promote, and whose liberal patronage will insure its success. To this end it is decided to place the Stock at all commercial points. It will be distributed to Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and others in limited amounts.

The Capital Stock.

(3.) Is Ten Millions of Dollars, divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

Call—How to be Made.

4. One per ct of the stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary to supply funds to construct and equip the lines: but no calls will be made after the one per cent is paid until the entire capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Actual Capital Required.

5. The company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent of the capital stock will construct and fully equip Twenty-five Thousand miles of Wire, which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

Dividends.

6. In all cases the net earnings of this company will be applied to the payment of dividends on its capital stock, and in no event will earnings be diverted to the construction of new lines.

Income.

7. With the stock in hands of the active business men of the country, exerting their influence to augment its business, and with a range of Twenty-five Thousand Miles of Wire equiped and in operation, the company believe that, at reasonable rates, the business will pay liberal dividends on its entire capital stock.

Reasons for the Belief.

(8) May be found in the enormous profits of every considerable telegraph line operated on this continent. The present telegraph monopoly has "watered" its stock to the extent of over one thousand per cent on the amount paid in; and still it pays, on the stock thus inflated, satisfactory dividends. Our company will duplicate all the remunerative lines now operated by the monopoly, and subscribers will pay for our stock only the exact cost of our lines.

Additional Reasons.

9. The existing telegraph monopolies have never sought to supply adequately the demand for the use of the telegraph, much less have they attempted to stimulate such demand by an increase of facilities and a reduction of rates. While their facilities have remained about constant, their rates have steadily advanced, until the use of the telegraph has come to be a prodigious tax upon the commercial necessities of the country. An advance in rates is their uniform expedient for limiting the amount of their business to their restricted facilities.

Increased Facilities and Lower Rates.

10. Every intelligent man knows that an enterprise founded upon the necessities of trade has a healthier and more durable basis when it aims to do a constantly increasing business at fair rates than when it does merely a restricted business at exorbitant and increasing rates. The success of cheap postage in Europe and America seems never to have been thought of by the telegraph monopolists. It is believed that if ten times the present telegraphic facilities were furnished to the public at one-tenth of the present rates, the increase of business would justify the change.

Our Proposed Telegraphic Range.

11. Trunk lines throughout the United States and Territories, which shall ultimately connect with lines to Europe, Asia, and South America.

When to be Done.

12. Within one year from the time the capital stock is subscribed, the company expect to have finished twenty-five thousand miles of wires of the best materials, equipped with instruments of the latest improvements, and the whole range in successful operation.

Certainty of Success.

13. It is provided that every stockholder, in addition to his regular dividends, shall receive an equitable rebate on the amount of business furnished by himself, payable annually; thus, the stock being widely distributed, and every stockholder having a special interest to augment the business of the company, success is deemed inevitable.

Distribution of Directors.

14. To secure in the management an equitable representation of the stockholders throughout the country, the large commercial centers will be represented in its Board of Directors, and local agents will be appointed on the recommendation of the stockholders in the various localities, and the operations of the company thus become general in its management as well as its business.

The company Permanent.

15. Heretofore every new telegraphic enterprise has sooner or later been absorbed by the dominant monoply; but the third section of the act of Congress which confers upon this company its valuable franchises absolutely requires it to maintain a separate and independent existence. [See the Act below.]

The Old System.

16. Under it telegraphic companies have been organized by a few wealthy capitalists; these companies have been consolidated under one Board of Management; they are made up of opposition companies, with parallel, lateral, and useless routes, costly to maintain. Their liabilities are heavy, and they employ a multiplicity of officers who receive large salaries; yet they pay large dividends. With their capital stock largely watered, amounting now in the aggregate to Forty-two Millions of Dollars, they seek to monopolize the business at exorbitant rates, and thus benefit the few at the expense of many.

The Proposed Change.

17. The shareholders in this organization will be many times more numerous than those of any other telegraph company, and will be interested in its business and success. We shall establish only direct trunk routes required by the business of the country. We shall incur no liabilittes beyond our means in the treasury; and we hope by energy, economy, dispatch, and careful management, to be enabled to compete successfully with the present consolidated monopoly, and to furnish the public cheaper and better facilities of telegraphic communication.

The Prospect.

18. The business of telegraphing is in its infancy. It must rapidly increase in the immediate future and yield still greater returns. The business of the Southern States having been suspended during the war will soon be re-established. Lines of telegraph are projected and in process of construction to Europe, Asia, and South America, which, when completed, will at once materially add to the telegraph business of the country.—The proposed routes of our range are annually becoming more and more populous. Cheaper rates and more rapid, certain and reliable facilities will greatly popularize the telegraph and insure its substitution for the mails for the purpose of current commercial correspondence. All these considerations point to our future as an important one, and plainly show that this is the golden opportunity for inaugurating a telegraphic enterprise of the character and magnitude of the one now proposed.

An Extraordinary Advantage.

19. On the application of The National Telegraph Company, Congress at its recent session enacted The National Telegraph Law, which is printed herewith. The existing consolidated monopoly opposed the passage of this law with all the influence and power it could command, but the public interest prevailed, and we have now a national recognition of the importance of our enterprise with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph company.

The National Telegraph Company fully accepted the terms of the Law, July 30th, 1866, by filing their written acceptance with the Postmaster General of the United States.

☞ Subscribers should in all cases transmit funds to the Treasurer of this company, Frederick Prentice, Esq., No. 26 Pine street, who will send by return mail receipts for the same. All other communications should be directed to George B. Walter, Secretary, National Telegraph Company, 64 Broadway, New York.

Whenever subscribers desire so to do, they can pay at once thirty-five per cent on the full amount of their subscriptions and receive certificates of stock issued by the company; and in all cases were thirty-five per cent has been paid in, and the Treasurer's receipts returned, certificates will be issued to holders of the receipts, or their order.

☞ Your attention is called to the papers accompanying this, and a prompt response is necessary to ensure a certain participation in the benefits of this organization.

Extract from the United States Statutes at large, vol. 10, page 249, as follows:

An Act to establish certain Post Roads and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1853.

Page 255, sec. 3—And be it further enacted, that all the Railroads and parts of Railroads, which are now or may hereafter be in operation, be and the same are hereby declared Post Roads.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH LAW.

AN ACT to aid in the construction of Telegraph Lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any Telegraph company now organized or which may hereafter be organized, under the laws of any State in this Union, shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any of the military or post routes of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by act of Congress, and over, under, or across the navigable waters of the United States: Provided, That such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads. And any of said companies shall have the right to take and use from such public lands the necessary stone, timber, and other materials for its posts, piers, stations, and other needful uses in the construction, maintenance, and operation of said lines of telegraph, and may pre-empt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands subject to pre-emption through which its said lines of telegraph may be located as may be necessary for it stations, not exceeding forty acres for each station; but such stations shall not be within fifteen miles of each other.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That telegraphic communications between the several Departments of the Government of the United States and their officers and agents shall, in their transmission over the lines of said companies, have priority over all other business, and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster General.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any company acting under this act to any corporation, association, or person: Provided, however, That the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property, and effects of any or all of said companies at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That before any Telegraph company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by this act, such company shall file their written acceptance with the Postmaster General of the restrictions and obligations imposed by this act.

Approved, July 24th, 1866.

Stock may now be subscribed in this company at their office in the city of New York, or at 208 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

ap11 AUGUSTUS BARNES, Agent.

BONDURANT & DREWRY,

Wholesale Grocer, Forwarding

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HICKMAN, : : : KY.

AGENTS FOR

Ohio River Salt Company.

A LARGE supply of SALT, LIME, and CEMENT, and heavy

GROCERIES,

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, etc., constantly on hand.

E. L. TARBOX & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Gold Pens & Jewelry.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry REPAIRED and warranted; STENCIL BRANDS made to order, for marking Barrels, Boxes, &c., Small Plates for marking all articles of clothing,

52 Union Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

HERTWECK & BALTZER,

Complete Establishment

FOR

Blacksmithing,

HORSE-SHOEING,

WAGON MAKING

CARRIAGE, BUGGIES, PLOWS, &c.

Corner of Wabash and Carroll Streets,

HICKMAN, KY.,

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to their friends and patrons that they are always on hand and ready for business and will attend promptly to all orders for work. They always have on hand the very best and most substantial

Wagons, Plows, Etc.,

which they will sell on moderate terms. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. dec25 1y

C. LEDWIDGE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

HICKMAN, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GENeral variety and well selected assortment of Groceries of all kinds, Saddles, Bridles, Boots, Shoes, Guns and Pistols of the best manufacture, etc., and an endless variety of Family Supplies. dec25 1y

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

S. L. Fuller's adm'r, vs. S. L. Fuller's hrs & cr's. } Fulton common pleas court.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of S. L. Fuller, deceased, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me at my office in the city of Hickman, Ky., on or before the second Monday in June, 1868, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting their collection against the Administrator of said decedent's estate.

T. O. GOALDER,
feb27—2m Master Commissioner.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Jane Simpson's adm'r, vs. Jane Simpson's hrs & crs } Fulton common pleas court.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Jane Simpson, deceased, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me at my office in the city of Hickman, Ky, on or before the second Monday in June, 1868, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting their collection against the Administrator of said decedent's estate.

T. O. GOALDER,
feb29—2m Master Commissioner.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

James Hannon's adm'r vs. Jas Hannon's hrs & crs. } Fulton common pleas court.

ALL person's holding claims against the estate of James Hannon, deceased, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me at my office in the city of Hickman, Ky., on or before the second Monday in June, 1868, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting their collection against the Administrator of said decedent's estate.

T. O. GOALDER,
feb29—2m Master Commissioner.

Southern Express Company

FORWARD MONEY and Freight to all points in the United States and the Territories; and to all points in Europe.

OVERTON, STEELE & CO.,
oct12 Agents.

LINCOLN

Monumental Gift Association,

CENTRALLIA, ILL.

Ticket-Holders to Control the Drawings.

MONEY for Tickets can be deposited till after the Drawing. $146,947 in Property to be distributed in $3000 Prizes. Among the Prizes are one fine Farm, also House and Lot..........$30,000
One fine Fruit Farm..........12,000
One Hotel, $9,000; 3 Improved Farms in Jefferson county; 1 in Clinton, and 1 in Washington county, Ill; several valuable city lots in Centralia; 1 Piano; 7 Sewing Machines; 10 Knitting Machines; 2906 cash prizes. No prizes of unknown articles or cheap jewelry.

Ticket-holders have decided that the Drawing must positively come off on the 28th of April, 1868.

Single Tickets $1. A liberal discount allowed to Agents and getters up of clubs.

AGENTS WANTED!

Money received too late for the Drawing promptly returned.

Certificates of Deposit "payable after the Drawing," received for Tickets.

Every Ticket-holder entitled to a Steel Engraving.

Send for circular containing full particulars of the scheme. Address,

RUSS. B. DAVIS, Secretary,
mar21—7t Centralia, Ill.

FREDERICK WEHMAN,

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER,

JACKSON STREET, - - HICKMAN, KY.

ANNOUNCE that he is prepared to do all work in his line. Boots and Shoes of the very finest make and quality put up on shortest notice. Repairing of all kinds solicited.

John Witting,

EATING HOUSE

and

BEER SALOON,

at his new brick building on Jackson Street.

Keep constantly on hand the best quality of

LAGER BEER, OYSTERS, SARDINES, ETC.

dec25 1y

FRENZ'S BEER SALOON.

JULIUS FRENZ has opened a new Beer Saloon, corner Clinton and Cumberland street, under Frenz Hall. He also keeps Confectionaries, Candies, Oysters, Sardines, Pigs Feet, etc.

Boots and Shoes.

Also, Boot and Shoe shop next door to the saloon. The best of workmen employed, and repairing done with neatness and dispatch. jan4 1y

Shingles! Shingles!

10,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES FOR Sale, by
oct12 OVERTON, STEELE & CO.

J. AMBERG,

Western Kentucky Pioneer!

DRY GOODS REGULATOR!

Has been in the business for twenty-five years in this place, and announces to the citizens of Western Kentucky and Tennessee that he will sell as low as the lowest, the following merchandise:

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

HARDWARE,

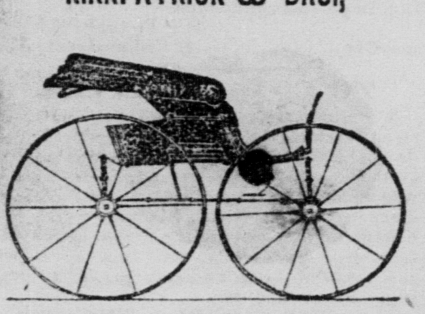
QUEENSWARE,

Groceries and Furniture.

His stock comprises a full assortment of everything usually kept in such establishments.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,



Carriage Makers,

Exchange street,

HICKMAN, - - - - - KY.

REPAIRING

neatly done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. jan4 1y

J. S. HUBBARD,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND

FURNITURE,

SHIPPER OF TOBACCO, COTTON AND

OTHER PRODUCE,

Upon which he will make liberal advances in cash when in store for shipment,

CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

Eagle Mills,

OF

HICKMAN, KY.

MR. H. M. ROBINSON, having purchased the above Mills, announces to the public, that the Mills are now in complete *RUNNING ORDER,* and will hereafter be run regularly and to their full power. The best quality of

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL

always on hand.

The highest cash price paid for Wheat.

H. M. ROBINSON,
july5 1y Proprietor.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

CASPER SOHM & CO.,

JACKSON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

SAY to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity, that they are prepared to do all kind of work in their line on short notice and as cheap as can be done by this market. REPARING of all kind solicited. Boots and Shoes kept on hand for sale.

nov9 1y

"MAGNOLIA SALOON"

AND

EATING HOUSE,

KEEPS the best of LIQUORS, in his Bar, and is pleased at all times to wait on his old friends and the public generally.

OYSTERS, SARDINES, ETC.,

kept on hand, and prepared at all hours. Give us a call. nov9

FRANK BARTOLDUS

DEALER AND MANUFACTURER

of all kinds of

Furniture,

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS,

FINE PARLOR AND OFFICE FURNITURE,

Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Etc., Etc.

☞ Wooden and Metallic Coffins constantly on hand.

JACKSON STREET,

HICKMAN, KY.

Repairing done at shortest notice.

Capitol Saloon,

JOHN C. HEINZE, - - Proprietor,

Clinton Street, Hickman, Kentucky.

Keep constantly on hand a superior quality of

Wines and Liquors,

the best of

LAGER BEER,

and the finest brand of CIGARS.

Also, Candies, Sardines, Oysters, Pigs Feet, etc. etc. dec26 1y

WHEELER & WILSON

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the highest Premium at the Exhibition of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, 1866,

THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON,

at the

FRENCH EXPOSITION, PARIS.

EVERY MACHINE IS

WARRANTED THREE YEARS.

The yearly sales of Wheeler & Wilson are equal to the sales of all other Sewing Machines combined.

[From the Scientific American.]

We use the WHEELER & WILSON, and pronounce it without a rival.

A. SUMNER,
415 North Fifth st.,
nov23—1y. St. Louis, Mo.

COLEMAN'S

DRUG STORE.

Drug Store,

NO. 210 CHURCH STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PERSONS arriving at Nashville from Hickman, Ky., and all intermediate points on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, will find it to their interest to call at Dr. L. L. Coleman's

near the Chattanooga Depot, where every variety of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye Stuffs; the finest Toilet Articles, Hair Brushes, Combs, and the best

WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES,

PATENT MEDICINES, ETC.

DR. COLEMAN is a physician of twenty-five years experience. He has an office at the Drug Store, and examines and prescribes for patients,

FREE OF CHARGE,

(thus saving to them a professional fee) for all classes of diseases except those of a private nature.

He has for many years made the later a SPECIALITY, and has devoted himself most assiduously to the discovery of the speediest, safest, and surest remedies for them. He has treated with remarkable success the peculiar

Diseases of Females,

Manhood's Debility, Self-abuse, Nervous Debility, Sexual Infirmities, and all

Diseases of a Private Nature.

together with the ills which follow in their train. His remedies are well known, for there is scarcely a State in the Union which has not furnished him with patients whom he has invariably cured.

Patients who cannot come to Nashville can have the remedies applicable to their disorder sent them, securely put up in the least possible compass for safe transportation.

Ladies need not hesitate to apply for advice. A personal interview is not always necessary. All correspondence is confidential. Instructions through the medium of correspondence for the proper administration of medicines is, frequently, all that is necessary. sept28—6m.

A. C. BEECH, A. B. BEECH,
P. H. MANLOVE. E. D. RICHARDS.

BEECH, MANLOVE & CO.,

RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings,

All widths Floor Oil Cloths, Plush Hair Cloths, Damask and Lace Curtain Goods,

Window Shades

and House Furnishing Goods generally.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

No. 60 North College Street,

Nashville, : : Tenn.

nov2—3m.

COTTON TIES! COTTON TIES!

A LARGE supply just received, and for sale at a small advance on manufacturers prices, by OVERTON, STEELE & CO.

Job Printing.

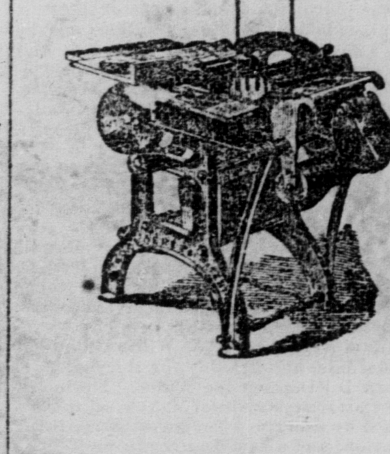
THE

HICKMAN COURIER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

The Most Complete in

South-western Kentucky.



PRINTING,

IN

PLAIN OR FANCY COLORS,

AND IN THE

FINEST STYLES.

HANDBILLS,

CARDS,

BILLHEADS,

and

BLANKS,

BILLS OF LADING,

CIRCULARS,

ETC., ETC.,

Executed in the Best Style of the Art.

☞ Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

WARREN & MARTIN,
Proprietors.

JONES BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

NO. 17 JEFFERSON STREET,

Memphis, - - - Tennessee.

RESPECFULLY inform the citizens of Western Kentucky and West Tennessee that they are still in business, and will give prompt and faithful attention to all business entrusted to them. may 24-1y

N. CARTMELL, Late of Williams, Cartmell & Co., Memphis, Ten. | J. B. DRURY, Memphis, Tenn., Late of Uniontown, Ky.

Cartmell & Drury,

Cotton Factors, Produce and General Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

200 Front St., bet. Washington & Adams,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B.—We give our Personal attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton and all kinds of Western Produce. Also, to filling Plantation Orders.

☞ Orders and consignments solicited.

REFER TO—Bondurant & Drewry, J. L. Luttrell, Hickman, Ky. Halliday Bros., Cairo, Ills. nov9-6m

L. PERSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

LANDRUM'S BLOCK, CLINTON STREET,

HICKMAN, KY.

HAS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of fine Vestings, Fine Dress Goods, Cloths, and a superior stock of Gentlemen's Dress Goods. I invite all who wish to purchase to come and examine, and I will be certain to satisfy them.

dec26 1y L. PERSON.

CONFECTIONARY & BEER SALOON.

at Whitting's old stand, Clinton st.

Lager Beer.

JOHN SEMONESE informs the public that he has opened a Confectionary house, in which he keeps all sorts of Groceries, Liquors of the very best qualities, Candies, Oysters, Nuts, Flour, Coal Oil, and the usual variety kept in such establishments, which he is prepared to sell cheap, and would be thankful for a liberal share of patronage.

jan11—1y

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS,

HICKMAN, KY.

B. C. Ramage,

DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble,

MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.

HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work! Orders from the country promptly filled.

HOME GROWN

FRUIT TREES.

20,000 APPLE Trees, select varieties, adapted to this climate, cultivated and for sale, at the

HIGHLAND NURSERY,

eight miles from Hickman, Ky., on the Dyersburg Road.

ap12—1y. GEORGE E. ROGERS.

Barber Shop.

E. MARGRAFF & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS of Hickman and vicinity, that they are prepared for Shaving and Hair Dressing, or Cutting, with neatness and dispatch. Also, Shampooning and Hair-dying.

FRANCIS MILLER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Havana and Domestic Cigars,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.

also,

Toys, Notions, Etc.,

Clinton Street,

HICKMAN, - - - KY.

dec26 1y

MERCHANT'S

UNION EXPRESS

FROM HICKMAN, KY.,

Overton, Steele & Co.,

AGENTS.

Office—UPPER WHARFBOAT.

NICHOLSON HUOSE,

Corner Church and Spruce Streets, near N. & C. and N. & N. W. Railroads,

Nashville, Tenn.

THIS house is situated in the most pleasant part of the city, excellent accommodations, and entirely free from the bustle and confusion usual to large hotels. jy20

St. Cloud Hotel,

Corner Church and Summer Street,

J. Winbourn, Proprietor.

Nashville, Tenn.

sept14—1y

STACEY HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

CLAY ROBERTS,

Proprietor.

sept14—1y

MANSION HOUSE,

Nashville, Tenn.,

Market Street, North Side Public Square.

JAS. R. BRUCE, Proprietor.

THE utmost care given to the comfort of guests, and charges less than at any other hotel in Nashville. A share of the traveling patronage respectfully solicited.

THE HICKMAN COURIER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
Warren & Martin.
OFFICE
On the corner of Jackson and Kentucky sts., (up stairs.)

GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

SATURDAY : : APRIL 25, 1868.

The Trial of the President.

Before our next issue the trial of President Johnson by the Senate of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors will be closed. On Monday last the managers of the Impeachment and counsel for the President announced that the evidence upon each side was closed. Wednesday, Mr. Boutwell, of the managers, opened the argument for the prosecution, reading his address from printed copy. Mr. Nelson for the defense follows him. The Senate has allowed all the managers and all the counsel to deliver oral arguments and to file and have them printed. It will probably be the latter part of the coming week before a verdict will be rendered. We see no reason to change the opinion we expressed before the commencement of the trial, that the conviction of the President was predetermined. That the [illegible] in appearance, it would [illegible] a case against the President is manifest, and was the Senate not well whipped to action by the party lash we might confidently look to see the President go forth declared not guilty.

Their charge that the removal of Stanton without the consent of the Senate, was a violation of the Tenure of Office Act, the President's counsel have disproved by the language of the act itself, and from the official declarations of those who have a right to decide. Thus, this alledged crime falls to the ground.

In several articles they charged the President with a willful intent to trample on the constitution and laws, and sought to prove it by testimony. Whatever may have been the President's intention, the testimony failed, utterly, to sustain the charge. In fact, the whole of the evidence, indicated clearly that the sole purpose in view was to test the constitutionality of the tenure office act—to get the question in the court.

The only circumstance of the trial which looks unfavorable to the cause of the impeachers, is the fact, that when the Managers attempted to exclude all exculpatory evidence, the Chief Justice promptly decided the same to be admissible, and was always sustained by the Senate by a vote ranging from 20 to 27.

We argue no hope from this, however. It was policy in the politicians of the Senate to give the trial an outward show of fairness and impartiality, and to blind the people to the real intent.

Next week the verdict will be rendered, and notwithstanding all the evidence, and every sense of justice demands the President's acquittal, we certainly expect his conviction. It takes two-thirds to convict, however, and many Radicals and Democrats, are of the opinion that the Impeachers cannot carry the two-thirds.

If the President shall be deposed, we apprehend no great change in the affairs of the Government. Radical policy has been as effectually carried out with Mr. Johnson President, as it can be with Mr. Wade. Mr. Johnson will gracefully retire to his home in East Tennessee, and quietly await the verdict of the American people in November.

Democratic Victories.

Illinois is getting on her feet again. At Pekin, on Monday, the Democrats carried every ward and made a gain of 300. On the same day Bloomington, heretofore the nursery of Radicalism, elected a Democratic Mayor by a majority of 235. At Quincy an exciting canvass closed by the election of a Democratic Mayor by a majority of about a thousand—a gain of more than 300. And, to cap the climax, Chicago, on Tuesday, elected the Democratic ticket by a handsome majority. It would appear that the "day of jubilee" has come in Illinois.

Indemnity in Tennessee.

The Tennessee Legislature at its last session passed a law for indemnity to loyal men for property lost during the war, and the Governor has appointed a Commissioner in each county to collect and audit these claims. One of these *three-dollars-a-day fellows has given a* construction of the act which we suppose will be adopted by the party, declaring the supporters of Andrew Johnson disloyal, and not entitled to indemnity. No matter how much sacrifice a man may have made for the government, how long he may have carried a musket in its defence, how many limbs lost, or how much property destroyed, he has no right to remuneration unless he acts with the party in power. The Nashville Union & Dispatch publishes the following communication, from Wayne county, to the General Claim Commissioner:

WAYNESBORO, Tenn., April 13, 1868.
Hon. Thomas Waters, Nashville, Tenn.
Sir: A number of Federal soldiers and Union citizens of this county, who have been unconditional Union men from the beginning, but who are now Conservative men, are wishing to prove their claims under the indemnity act. The Commissioners for this county, however, decide that no man is *loyal at the present time* unless he is in favor of the Congressional policy and against the policy of the President.

Please give us your decision upon this matter, as it is likely to debar a number of our loyal citizens from getting any remuneration for the loss of their property.

A WIFE's farewell to her husband every morning—"Buy, buy."

Our Railroad Troubles.

The Northwestern Railroad troubles have not yet been brought to a decision, and our enterprising town remains isolated—cut off from all railroad advantages, and we have now only the additional discouraging information that the road is likely to be stopped entirely for the want of means.

The suit before Judge Trigg at Nashville has not yet come up. On Monday the Solicitors for the city of Hickman filed a supplementary bill against Gen. Innis and others, setting forth the additional fact that the Receiver had stopped running trains to Hickman, and made connection with the Mobile & Ohio road at Union City, reaching the Mississippi river at Columbus. That "said Receiver, instead of running over the road on which he was acting as Receiver, and reaching the *Mississippi* river at only fourteen miles, has cut off Hickman, thus cutting off the Company's workshops and breaking up definite arrangements which had been made for freights and travel, and has made an arrangement with a different Company by which a large amount is necessarily sacrificed to the company, unless it is cheaper by 100 per cent. for a railroad company to pay freights over other roads than to run its own, the distance being twice as great [illegible] telegraph facilities [illegible] reach the river instead of one. But complainants expressly charge that this outrage upon the rights of the company, and especially upon those of the stockholders aforesaid, is greatly increased by the fears that it was done for the purpose of driving the city of Hickman out of the court, the injury being of so grave a character and so detrimental to all the interests of the city of Hickman and the stockholders at and near Hickman, that it was believed that a compromise of right as well as of honor would at once be made in order to get the trains back to Hickman; and complainants represent that very soon after this outrage was perpetrated the Receiver notified the city of Hickman that if the law suit was dismissed the trains would again run to that place. Complainants submit that this is the mandate of a tyrant, and not the order of a public officer. Complainants submit these facts, and pray, as in their original bill, to prevent immediate and irreparable mischief."

It is understood that Judge Trigg will give the case a hearing, Monday or Tuesday next. What may be the result we shall not attempt to foretell. If Judge Trigg shall grant the prayer of the petitioners, will Gov. Brownlow obey the fiat of the Court? The following proclamation from His Excellency clearly indicates his position:

If I violate the laws or the Constitution of Tennessee, I am amenable to the Legislature, which, in such event, may impeach. I shall therefore, not feel myself bound by the fiat of every rebel or copperhead judge who may think proper to grant injunctions or require me to do this, that or the other thing, by mandamus or otherwise. I do not feel called upon to say more.

Major John A. Lauderdale and F. Hellner, are now in Nashville, with full authority from the city of Hickman, to make arrangements with Gen. Innis, if possible, for the immediate resumption of trains to this place.

THE KUKLUX KLAN.—The mysticism surrounding the Kuklux Klan, afford a splendid opportunity to newspaper writers to get up sensations. A correspondent of the New York Herald, who signs himself Gabriel, G. G. T. & V., makes an exposition of the Klan. He assures the Herald that the organization numbers seven hundred thousand members, and that it is spread over the whole country, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Only white citizens of the United States can become members, and Radicals, negroes and infidels can not. The meaning given to the term Kuklux Klan is a "circle of friends," and the object of the society is to checkmate and to act as a counterpoise to the Radical secret societies of the Loyal League and Grand Army of the Republic, for the purpose of perpetuating constitutional liberty.

SIZE OF MR. M'GEE'S BRAIN.—The physicians who made a post mortem examination of the body of Hon. Mr. M'Gee, lately assassinated in Montreal, found the weight of his brain to be fifty-nine ounces. The mean weight of the human brain is forty-five ounces. That of Daniel O'Connell weighed fifty-four ounces. Depruyten's was fifty-eight. The naturalist Cuvier's weighed fifty-nine and a half. The brain of Mr. M'Gee appears to be one of the largest recorded. The physicians who examined him found the cranium very thin, almost transparent. It is stated that a thin bony envelope is the indication of a superior mind, and the thinner it is the stronger is the talent. If this is an established physiological fact, there is an appropriateness and scientific accuracy in calling stupid people and dunces "thick-headed."

ANOTHER terrible railroad slaughter occurred early Wednesday morning, on the line of the Erie Railway, sixteen miles west of Port Jarvis. The accident was caused by a broken rail. Four cars were thrown down an embankment twenty feet. The company acknowledge that thirteen men were killed and fifty-two wounded. One of the cars took fire, and several persons are reported to have been burned up.

AFTER a hard struggle, lasting for seven or eight years, the anti-license citizens of Danville, Ky., succeeded in carrying the election of their ticket for Trustees, on Saturday last, and the new incumbents will at once proceed to close up the liquor shops in the town.

The Presidency.

WHO WILL BE THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE?

An intelligent correspondent of the Louisville Courier, writing from Washington, gives the appended reflex of Conservative sentiment at the national capital on the Presidential question. It will be seen that it is getting to be well understood that Pendleton cannot be the Democratic nominee:

Notwithstanding the complications and uncertainties of "impeachment," which arrest the public mind, there is always time enough for our active politicians to canvass the chances of the different aspirants for the nomination of the Presidency by the Democratic Convention, and for their respective friends to work for them. The friends of Mr. Pendleton are firmly fixed in their adherence to him, but only the most sanguine of them are confident he will be chosen. There is no doubt but what he would be the favorite of the Democratic party if there was not apprehensions of his defeat by means of the soldiers' vote, which, with the power of the "bond holders" in the East, might be exerted against him. And even admitting that the latter would not damage him, certainly there are grave doubts in the minds of his best friends that he can carry as large a proportion of a certain class of votes as could some one else. Hence, in the discussions here among our people, it is constantly urged that Pendleton is not [illegible] must be had from other quarters, some one must be presented who can command that support.

The most prominent among those whose names are mentioned are Generals Hancock, McClellan and Blair, and the opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the first named General ought to and will be the nominee of the Convention. McClellan lost prestige by his defeat (which, by the by, also applies to Mr. Pendleton) while the "Blair family," with their support of Mr. Lincoln and for other reasons, would be a heavy weight to carry. Hancock has always been a Democrat, and his war record is brilliant, and will stand the test of military criticism, which that of Grant will not. His administration of affairs in New Orleans exhibited a high order of ability and won golden opinions from both friend and foe. With Hancock for President and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President—with those old revolutionary names—we could go into the fight with a confidence that we would win—and that is half the battle.

I ought also to say that the name of General Dix, of New York, now Minister to Paris, has been spoken of, and it is said Mr. Seymour, of New York, favors his nomination. But Gen. Dix has no elements of strength; indeed about all that can be said of him is that he was the author of "If any one attempts to pull down the American flag, shoot him down on the spot." Of course this is a very good sentiment, and all very well as such, but then it requires something more solid than this to overcome Gen. Grant and his Radical cohorts—nevertheless General Dix has his friends. A distinguished Southerner, once a member of the Cabinet, has written a letter urging that Mr. Fillmore could carry a large number of "old line Whigs" who are now united with the Republican party. But as this gentleman was an old Whig, lived in the South during the war, and has never been North since, I think it is fair to assume his suggestion is based on his own partial views rather than on a knowledge of what is really needed in the candidate who must "not only deserve but command success."

A Historical Parallel.

In a work recently published in England, entitled "The Irish Under the Tudors," occurs this passage of history: "Believing that all the disorders of Ireland were to be traced either to the neglect or the misconduct of the English deputies, bishops, captains, or settlers, who had failed to carry out their instructions with the diligence and success expected of them, the government at home was chiefly occupied with the thought how they could best force the acceptance of their laws and institutions upon the unhappy Irish. By dint of repeated efforts, by enormous waste of blood and treasure, the O'Neils, O'Conners and O'Mores were humbled; the still more formidable chiefs of the Butlers and Geraldines were overawed or conciliated. But their submission, extorted by fear or the hope of a peerage, by English honors or English protection, produced little effect upon the population in general. Rather it broke the neck of their own influence, and only tended to bring into closer union the Irish priesthood and the Irish people."

Do we see a parallel for this in the ten monarchies. Does not history strangely repeat itself in events if not in kind?—*New York Express.*

EXPOSING HIMSELF.—A fellow signing himself J. M. Campbell, who seems to have been the cause of the arrest of some so-called Kukluxes in Memphis a few days since, comes out in a card denying that he was a stool-pigeon of Beaumont's. A more complete case of self-conviction we have seldom seen. Claiming to have stood so high in the organization that he was nominated twice for Grand Cyclops, he says: "That this was a Kuklux den I do not know." Again he writes: They say they had no constitution and by-laws. Admitted." After this he cooly tells us that "the document seized by Col. Beaumont, *though entirely in my own hand writing,* was our joint production; was adopted without a dissenting voice." He tells us also of an assassination committee of three, of which he was *chairman.* In short to believe his statements is to believe him a character unfit to be believed on oath.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The decision by the Supreme Court of this State that a married woman can not convey her own real estate without the consent of her husband, will be sad news to many feminine heads of families, and will go far toward making married women completely disgusted with a condition in which they seem to have no property rights which court or any body else are bound to respect. It is getting to be discouraging to be a woman in these days—no rights, no real estate, no vote, no nothing.—*Chicago Times.*

The Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, of St. Louis, went into involuntary bankruptcy on the 17th inst.

"All the Intelligence."

The Virginia convention for framing a new constitution, under the military reconstruction law, still holds forth. As our readers do not often enjoy the privilege of reading its proceedings, we give the following extract, taken from a Richmond paper, of an incident which occurred on Saturday last. The abbreviation C. B. M. means Carpet Bag Man, and indicates that the member is a non-resident Radical:

Pending Mr. Sneed's speech, the negro Bayne offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, Mr. E. Gibson (delegate, of Giles) did declare that a fraud has been committed by the chairman (Mr. Allan, of Prince Edward,) of a committee relative to printing and money thereto therefore,

"Resolved, That the said E. Gibson be and is hereby ordered to report to this Convention, in writing, by one o'clock to-day, all the evidences he has showing any fraud committed in the premises. Failing to comply with this order, he be tried by this Convention, and he be expelled or receive such penalty as the convention may inflict."—(*Verbatim.*

When this resolution was offered Mr. Gibson asked leave to make an explanation.

The convention refused to allow him the privilege of so doing.

He then said if the convention received this resolution and refused to he[illegible] journal, it was composed of a set of scoundrels than he has heretofore conceived.

Knowing that he had to leave on Monday morning, these words were taken down.

White, C. M. B., then offered the following:

"Whereas, the gentleman from Giles, Mr. E. Gibson, has grossly insulted this house by using disorderly and improper language, which *were* disrespectful to the members of this house, therefore,

"Resolved, That the gentleman from Giles, Mr. E. Gibson, be, and hereby is, expelled from this convention.

White, C. B. M., moved to further suspend the rules, in order that his resolution might be considered.

The motion was lost by a vote of 40 ayes to 32 noes. It required a two-third vote.

New Gold Mines.

For some time past some Arapahoe Indians have been in the habit of trading gold to the post sutler and others at Fort Phil Kearney. Many of them had their little buckskin pouches containing from $100 to $400 worth of the precious metal. The gold is of the description known as coarse scale gold, and some of it was mixed with small nuggets. During the winter of 1866–67, one of the Arapahoes promised to guide a party of miners, who were at Phil Kearney, to the spot where he and his comrades obtained the ore. He, however, backed out before all the preparations were completed, as the other Indians frightened him by their threats. The men, however, had set their minds to making this expedition, and accordingly determined to remain in the neighborhood of the post during the summer, and wait and see what another winter would bring forth. During the present winter the Indians traded their dust as usual, and after much trouble the same Arapahoe again promised to act as their guide to the spot. They assured him a full outfit and a full share of whatever they might make at the mines, and during the last days in February a party of six miners, armed to the teeth and well supplied with pack animals and provisions, left Phil Kearney with their guide.—From what the Indian said, the locality they were going to is situated from 80 to 90 miles north of Phil Kearney, and in what is known as the Wolf mountains. A report from this party is anxiously awaited by their friends at the post. Nearly one hundred miners have been in the neighborhood for some time past, waiting for an opportunity to explore the tributaries of the Yellowstone. Becoming, however, disgusted at the continued hostilities of the Indians and the prospects of the forts being abandoned, nearly all of them have since left for Sweetwater on Wind river. Some veins of quartz, showing free gold to the naked eye, have been found in the vicinity of Phil Kearney.—*Cheyenne paper.*

NEGRO CANDIDATES.—A colored member of the Virginia Convention, named Norton, announces himself candidate to represent the first Congressional district of Virginia in the Congress of the United States. He states that he becomes a candidate because of the irresistible pressure brought to bear upon him in his district to consent to take the position. It is thought that the other colored members of the Convention, among them the Rev. Burwell Toler, who now represents in the Virginia Convention the native county of Patrick Henry and Henry Clay, may be induced to consent to such a sacrifice of private interests and personal dignity as to take a position in Congress, provided a pressure is brought to bear in that direction of an irresistible character.

UNION CITY.—Since Brownlow's employees at Nashville have made war on Hickman, and withheld railway trains, Union City, a beautiful flat, spread out in a corner of "the State of Obion," the land of ponds and earthquakes, begins to assume ponderous airs, and disport itself like a veritable whale in the Venetian lakelets by which it is encompassed. It is an attractive spot, that called Union City. Every writer must needs spend weary hours, redeemed by the pleasures of a sojourn at an excellent hotel—the Metropolitan. Strangers will observe that they are shaken out of bed, though there is not a more careful landlord than mine host of the Metropolitan, by every train that goes thundering by Union City. The truth is, the whole country is hollow, far and near beneath Union City. Reelfoot Lake is not far distant. This wonderful fathomless abyss was first seen the morning after the earthquake of 1812. The country sank, and the waters from the underflowing Mississippi appeared.—Sodom and Gomorrah went down, and the Red Sea rose up as Union City may be engulphed. Who can tell what may happen? And yet the inhabitants suffer Brownlow to make Union City the terminus of a great railway line, and their goods, wares, merchandise, bales, boxes, locomotives, cars, people, horses, Ku Kluxes and Ethiopians are piled up and constantly accumulated. Brownlow hates Obion, and he intends to sink its capital—Union City.—*Paducah Kentuckian.*

The Presidency Abolished.

A few weeks since, says an exchange, Senator Sumner presented a proposition to the Senate to abolish the office of President of the United States. His proposition was passed over temporarily, but has since been renewed in the effort to impeach and remove President Johnson. It is plain enough to all intelligent people that if Johnson is removed by the Senate, the office of President will be virtually abolished. The person who will succeed as nominal President is Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio, a member of the Senate and identified with the partisan majority in Congress in all its measures. It was intended by the framers of the Constitution that there should [illegible] ordinate branches of the [illegible] each measurably independent, acting as a check upon the others. [illegible] now it is proposed to depose the constitutional chief magistrate of the Union and put in his place a member of Congress, who, while acting as President, would still be a Senator. It is thus that the functions of two of the branches of the government will be consolidated in one, the Presidency being in fact abolished. Whether the contemplation of such a spectacle is satisfactory to the people time must develop.

THE CROPS.—PROSPECTS FOR A GOOD [illegible].—We congratulate our farmers upon the promising prospect for an abundant harvest. We have deprecated the cultivation of cotton to the exclusion of [illegible] attention to cereals and stock; yet [illegible] raised in this county the present year than any since the commencement of the war. There will also be more grain, potatoes, etc., cultivated. Indeed our whole people are at work and "terrible" only in their earnestness and efforts in developing the agricultural resources of the county. There are no loafers in this county among the whites, and not as many as last year among the blacks. The fruit crop has not been injured in this section and promises well.—*Jackson (Tenn.) Whig.*

The Cincinnati Commercial says: The fruit crop, so far, is substantially safe. The late flurry of snow and frost was supposed to have destroyed the germs, but as a general thing they escaped, because not far enough advanced to be nipped in the bud. We have reliable reports from various sections of Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. All agree that the fruit will be plenty this summer if it escapes further vicissitudes. Tennessee seems to have suffered more from the unseasonable frost than any other section, except, perhaps, Northern Georgia and Alabama. We draw our supplies of early fruit from that region, and would get a hundred fold more if we had the sighed-for, talked of and altogether illusive and tantalizing Southern railroad connections.

News of the Day.

The Georgia election commenced Monday.

It is reported that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad contemplates building a branch road from Paris to Jackson, thus connecting with the Mississippi Central Railroad, and that the lease or purchase of the latter road by the former is not improbable.

The Board of Aldermen of Memphis have passed an ordinance providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of one million dollars, to run thirty years, with which to fund the debt of the city. The question is now to be submitted to the voters of the city.

The London Star announces the serious illness of the Pope and Victor Emanuel. His Holiness is suffering from an intestinal complaint, and His Majesty from apoplectic fits.

The banking house of Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., of St. Louis, has suspended payment. They express the confident belief that they will be able to resume in a few days.

In Michigan the majority against the Constitution exceeds 38,000. The majority against prohibition is 10,000, and against biennial legislative sessions 75,000.

Sergeant Bates visited the President Saturday who made him several presents, among them a portmannaie containing fifty dollars in gold.

Brownlow has recently pardoned a number of convicts out of the penitentiary, and as a consequence, the horses and mules are now being spirited away in various parts of Middle Tennessee to an alarming extent.

The announcement of the Nashville papers that the bones of the soldiers who had fallen on the battle-fields of Tennessee were being gathered and shipped to other points, to be converted into soil fertilizers, has created a sensation in Pittsburgh. The Mayor of that city has ordered the inspection of two large loads of bones which had arrived in that city from Nashville, and will make public the result.

One of the County Commissioners elected in Nashville is a negro.

Troops from Middle and East Tennessee are being moved into Georgia.

THE NEW PLATFORM.—The issues of the great contest at hand are and should be these only or chiefly:
1. Opposition to Congressional usurpation.
2. Opposition to negro supremacy.
2. Immediate restoration of the unity and peace of the nation.
The method of victory is to combine the strength of all those, whatever their past party ties, who unite in that opposition and this demand.

EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.
Beware of Counterfeits! Smith Tonic Syrup has been counterfeited, and the counterfeiter brought to grief.
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
The genuine article must have Dr. John Bull's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. John Bull only has the right to manufacture and sell the original John Smith's Tonic Syrup of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on the bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived. See my column advertisement, and my show card. I will prosecute any one infringing on my right. The genuine Smith's Tonic Syrup can only be prepared by myself.
The public's servant,
DR. JOHN BULL,
apl25 Louisville, Ky.

DIED.

Died at his residence, in Obion county, Tenn., on Saturday, April 18th, 1868, FREDERICK CARPENTER, aged 72 years.

On Monday, the 20th inst., in Obion county, Tenn., of pneumonia, NICHOLAS MOSIER, aged 20 years.

Also, on the same day and county, SMITH BUTLER, aged 22 years.

New Advertisements.

$25 Reward.—Pocket Book Lost.
ON Monday, April 20th, somewhere between Kentucky street, in the town of Hickman, and the hill on the Dyersburg road, I lost my Pocket Book containing about seventy-five dollars in money, some papers, and Revenue Stamps. Also, account of sales, receipts, &c. Its a small pocket book with my name written in ink on the inside. I will give any one finding the above, and leaving the same at the COURIER office, ($25) twenty-five dollars.
apl25—2t. M. L. JOHNSON.

E. CASE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS removed to his new brick on Clinton street, where he will continue the TAILORING BUSINESS.
He has on hand a small stock of well selected DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
Particular attention given to the Tailoring business, and competent workmen employed. The
POST OFFICE
has been removed to the same building.
apl25—

COAL OIL.—J. H. DAVIS having an agency from Messrs. Burkhardt & Co., of Cincinnati, who are extensive refiners, is thereby enabled and will sell Coal Oil at Cincinnati prices, adding the net cost of transportation. Dealers in Oil will consult their interest by making a note of this. apl25

CITY HOTEL,
HICKMAN, KY.
MRS. NANCY DILLON, Proprietess.
THE greatest care given to the comfort of her guests; and charges reasonable.
aprl 25—9m

ICE! ICE! ICE!
I RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Hickman, and vicinity, and the towns along the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, that I am now prepared to supply them with
PURE LAKE ICE,
wholesale or retail, at low as it can be obtained anywhere, having
250 TONS
in my ice house. All orders from a distance promptly filled. Terms strictly CASH.
JOHN C. HEINZE,
Clinton street, Hickman, Ky.
apr25—3m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
Fresh Arrivals at
WOLF & PLAUTS,
Corner Clinton and Jackson streets,
HICKMAN, KY.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
Our large stock was selected with great care, and can be sold at prices lower than they were ever before offered in this market. apl 18

For Evansville, Memphis and Hickman.
Regular Weekly Packet.
THE magnificent new side-wheel passenger steamer,
MAY FLOWER,
JOSH V. THROOP, Captain.
W. N. DUNN, Clerk.
Leaves HICKMAN for Memphis, every WEDNESDAY NIGHT at 10 o'clock; and leaves HICKMAN for Evansville every SATURDAY NIGHT at 10 o'clock.
Connects at Columbus with Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and at Memphis with Southern Railroads, New Orleans Packets, and with Vicksburg, Arkansas and White River Packets. Also, at Evansville with Louisville & Evansville Packets, and with the E. & C. Railroad for all points North and East.
Particular attention paid to Filling Orders for Goods. Also, all way and plantation business. feb29—3m

Corn! Corn!! Corn!!! "Korn!"
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID for Ear and Shelled Corn, at
EAGLE MILLS,
Hickman, Ky. H. M. ROBINSON

J. W. LOAN.
National, *Marine* and Fancy Flag *Manufacturer,* No. 67 West Pratt street, Baltimore, *Md.*

MAYNARD SPORTING RIFLES.
MANUFACTURED by the Massachusetts Arms Company, *Chicopee Falls, Mass.* These celebrated target and sporting Rifles, which for convenience, accuracy and penetration, have secured a reputation beyond that of any other breech-loading arm; may be obtained directly from the Manufacturers, on the most favorable terms. Circulars with description, price list and Target Representations, will be sent, on request by letter, addressed as above.

Looms for Weaving Face Side Up.
THE Bridesburg Manufacturing company, are prepared to furnish their new improved Looms for weaving goods face side up. They also offer their well known cotton and Woolen Machinery, including their New Self-Acting Mules for Wool, at reduced prices. Address, No. 65 North front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. *Success guaranteed.*
DR. RECORD'S Essence of Life restores manly power, from whatever cause arising, the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regular according to the directions (which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or 4 quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America,
HERMAN GERITZEN, 205 2d ave. N. Y.

REFORM FOR LADIES.—Mad. Jumel's "Mammarial Balm" and "Patent Breast Elevator," developes the bust physiologically. Depot, 907 Broadway, New York. Send stamp for particulars. Sold at Druggists and Ladies furnishing stores everywhere.

New Advertisements.

The Hazard Powder Company,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SPORTING, RIFLE AND TARGET GUNPOWDER,
IN kegs of 25 lb, 12½ lb, 6¼ lb, and in canisters of 5 lb and 1 lb each. Their principal brands are as follows:—
"Electric" Gunpowder, in canisters 1 lb each.
"American Sporting" in canisters of 1 lb and kegs of 6¼ lb each.
Duck Shooting, in canisters of 1 lb each.
Kentucky Rifle, in kegs of 25 lb, 12½ and 6¼ lb each.
Mining and Blasting Powder, in kegs.
These Powders have stood the test of more than twenty-five years' trial, and are guaranteed to give the most thorough satisfaction. They can be purchased from all dealers in guns and sporting materials and from our local agents throughout the United States, or wholesale at the office of the company, No. 89 Wall st., New York.
A. G. HAZARD, President.
THOS. S. POPE, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
A BEUTIFUL illustrated book, worth a thousand dollars, sent free to any address on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Prof. John Vanderpool, No. 265 Winthrop Place, New York City.

Davidson's Thornless Black Raspberry.
ORIGIN—How and where to get plants, with full directions for its profitable cultivation, all for ten cents. Address Rev. Mr. Hoyt, Gaines, N. Y.

C[illegible] ton county, N. Y., dealer in old coins. Send 2 red stamps for circulars.

Every Body Read This!
RENOWED Cough and Lung Remedy for the cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it. Read what Dr. Doran says:
Rushsylvania, Logan co., O., Aug. 14, '67.
Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co: I will say that I have been dealing in medicines for the last fourteen years, and have never before found preparations that would have never before found preparations that would equal your "Perry Davis' Pain Killer" and "Allen's Lung Balsam." They not only sell very rapidly, but give the most perfect satisfaction in every case that has come to my knowledge. In my practice I very seldom prescribe a patent medicine, but with your "Pain Killer" and "Lung Balsam," having entire confidence in them, and knowing that they possess valuable medicinal properties, I freely use them in my daily practice. Especially have I used the "Allen's Lung Balsam," and with the most unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any similar preparations I have ever known. The "Pain Killer" is the most standard medicine I have for sale, and many families in this vicinity would as soon think of being out of beef or bread as without a bottle of "Pain Killer" in the house. Yours, truly,
ISAAC A. DORAN, M. D.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Worthy of all Farmers' Attention.
BROWNING'S Excelsior Phosphate is without doubt the best fertilizer in the market, and is the only fertilizer that varies in its composition, according to the crop for which it is intanded to be used. Pamphlets giving full particulars, furnished free of charge, by addressing the manufacturer, Geo. L. Browning, 20 Market st, Camden, *N. J.* The manufacturer is a practical farmer.

$5, 10, $20, 30, $40, $50,
PREMIUM Club List now ready. Choice varieties Grape Vines at wholesale prices, post and express paid; from "Hanmores'" celebrated Grape Vine *Nurseries,* adjoining Chas Downing, Esq, *Newburgh, N. Y.* Descriptive wholesale price and club list sent free. Address John W. Hanmore, box 81, *Newburgh, N. Y.*

PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS,
OF all sizes, for fruit boxes, milk cans, barns, railroads, stores, gates, cattle yards, &c. Strong, safe, durable and do not rust. Catalogues mailed.
H. RITCHIE & CO., *Newark, N J.*

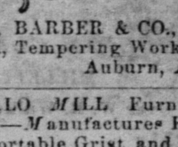
EGGS always Fresh.—Prof. Hall, 488 2nd Ave. New York, has preserved by his process at ¼ cent per dozen, 11,000 dozen eggs for one man which were sold as fresh eggs in February.—[Scientific American, *Aug.* 31, 1867.] County rights, $500. Individual rights in unsold counties, $25.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Furnishes the very best Educational Advantages in connection with a pleasant home. Board and tuition $208 per year. For catalogue address Rev John M Brakeley, A. M., President.

Trusses.
SEELEY'S Hard Rubber Truss cures Rupture, retains the most difficult with safety and ease; never rusts, breaks, moves or soils; always new. Sold by all Druggists. Send for pamphlet, 1347 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE distinguished race horse and stallion, JACK MALONE,
The sire of Muggins, Duke of Orleans, Mary Wynn, Chickamauga, and others, will make his next season at my stables, at One Hundred Dollars.
Mares carefully kept during the season at five dollars per month. Mares failing to produce may be returned gratis next season.
W. G. HARDING, Nashville, Tenn.

CHAMPION MACHINE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, O.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITELEY'S CELEBRATED
CHAMPION
MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,
Self Rakers, Hand Rakers, Droppers, and Single Mowers.
Warranted superior to all others. Send for descriptive circular.

CLOVER LEAF PLANE IRONS.
MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY by us, under *REYNOLDS'* Patents for Tempering Steele, possesses the following superior qualities.
1. They are tempered the same in the center as at the edges.
2. They hold a fine cutlery temper until the iron is worn out.
3. There are no soft spots in them.
4. One of these Irons will outwear four or five Irons tempered the old way.
5. They are sold at the same price of other Irons.
6. Every Iron is warranted to possess the above qualties or no sale.
We hereby authorize all Hardware Dealers to allow their customers to try our Irons, and if not perfectly satisfactory, refund price paid and charge Irons back to us.
Every PLANE IRON made by us bears our
CLOVER LEAF  TRADE MARK.
REYNOLDS, BARBER & CO.,
Steel, Tempering Works,
Auburn, *N Y.*

NOYE'S BUFFALO *MILL* Furnishing Establishment—*Manufactures* French Burr mill Stones, Portable Grist and Flouring mills, Corn mills and Feed mills for Farm and Plantation use; Smut machines and Separators, Improved Turbine Water Wheels, Proof Staffs, Hoisting Screws, Spindles, Flour Packers, Iron Bolting Reels and mill Picks, with every description of mill Gearing, from the best patterns now in use. Constantly on hand a large supply of Bolting Cloths. Address,
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE'S COLUMN.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Great Remedies.
BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS.
AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.
Arkansas Heard From.
TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL MEN.
STONEY POINT, White co., Ark., May 23, '6[illegible].
DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Last February I was in Louisville purchasing drugs, and I got some of your Sarsaparilla and Cedron Bitters.
My son-in-law, who was with me in the store, has been down with rheumatism for some time, commenced on the Bitters, and soon found his general health improved.
Dr. Gist, who has been in bad health, tried them, and he also improved.
Dr. Coffee, who has been in bad health for several years—stomach and liver affected—he improved very much by the use of your Bitters. Indeed the Cedron Bitters has given you great popularity in this settlement. I think I could sell a great quantity of your medicines this fall—especially of your Cedron Bitters and Sarsaparilla. Ship me via Memphis, care of Rickett and Neely.
Respectfully, C. B. WALKER.

JOHN BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
Parents Read this Important Letter—You are Interested in its Contents.
MIDDLETOWN, Ind., April 26, '66.
Mr. M. L. Duplan writes: I do not know that Bull's Worm Destroyer needs any more recommendations than it has already attained by its own merits, but will state that my little son, aged about three years, was severely attacked last fall and winter with light spasms, or perhaps more properly fits, lasting from half an hour to one and a half hours; at the same time the child had strong symptoms of worms. My physician—one of the best in this part of the country—exhausted all his skill and the Materia Medica to expel the worms, and entirely failed to bring any. I thought "John Bull" could do it, and gave the child the contents of three boxes, in triple doses, night and morning, with happy results. The child has not had a spasm for over three months, and instead of the bloated mass that he was, he is now well and hearty. 'John Bull did it.'
Yours, truly, M. L. DUPLAN.

A CALL FROM MINNESOTA.
KINGSTON, P. O., Meeken co., Min., Apl. 7, '66.
MR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir. I moved from Kentucky to this place. The stores have none of your Worm Destroyer for sale. They are greatly needed here in Minnesota. A trial is all that is needed to give them a reputation. We can't do without them. Do send some on this way.
Yours, sincerely, D. G. ARROWOOD.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
A GOOD REASON FOR THE CAPTAIN'S FAITH.
Read the Captain's Letter and the Letter From His Mother.
BENTON BARRACKS, Mo., April 30, '66.
DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case:
I was wounded about two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months. Being moved so often, my wounds have not healed yet. I have not sat up a moment since I was wounded. I am shot through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something to assist nature. I have more faith in your Sarsaparilla than in any thing else. I wish that that is genuine. Please express me half a dozen bottles, and oblige
CAPT. C. P. JOHNSON,
St. Louis, Mo.
P. S.—The following was written April 30, 1865, by Mrs. Jennie Johnson, mother of Capt. Johnson:
DR. BULL—Dear Sir: My husband, Dr. C. S. Johnson, was a skillful surgeon and physician in Central New York, where he died, leaving the above C. P. Johnson to my care. At thirteen years of age he had a chronic diarrhea and scrofula, for which I gave him your Sarsaparilla. IT CURED HIM. I have for ten years recommended it to many in New York, Ohio, and Iowa, for scrofula, fever sores, and general debility. Perfect success has attended it. The cures effected in some cases of scrofula and fever sores were almost miraculous. I am very anxious for my son to again have recourse to your Sarsaparilla. He is fearful of getting a spurious article, hence his writing to you for it. His wounds were terrible, but I believe he will recover.
Respectfully, JENNIE JOHNSON.

SMITH TONIC SYRUP!
FOR THE CURE OF
AGUE AND FEVER
OR
CHILLS AND FEVER.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the safe, certain, speedy, and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long standing cases. Usually, this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETBALE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office:
No. 40 Fifth, Cross street,
Louisville, Ky.
All of the above remedies for sale by C. A. HOLCOMBE, Druggist,
feb8 1y. Hickman, Ky.

THE HICKMAN COURIER

SATURDAY, : : APRIL 25, 1868.

Divine Service.

METHODIST CHURCH.—J. B. Harris, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School—9 A. M.—W. L. McCutchen, Superintendant.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at the Seminary in Hickman, on the first Sabbath in each month by W. D. WEARE, pastor.

Fulton Democratic Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee at Frankfort have appointed the following Executive Committee for Fulton county:

Henry A. Tyler, Chairman: George Warren, John A. Wilson, G. S. Miles, W. B. McConnell, James H. Craig.

QUARTERLY Meeting commences at the Methodist Church to-day. Elder F. Bynum will preach to-day and to-morrow.

MAYFIELD WOOLEN MILLS.—The woolen factory recently erected at Mayfield is now in active operation. They manufacture jeans, flannels, linseys, cassimeres, quilts, blankets, etc., etc., that will compare favorably with that manufactured elsewhere.

IN anticipation of more favorable and pleasant weather, the celebration by the scholars of the Sabbath Schools has been postponed to the 14th of May instead of the first, as before announced. At the same time a Concert and Exhibition will be given at night, consisting of Music, Tableaux, Charades, etc., particulars of which will be given in due time.

OUR MARKET.—The following are the prices now current at Hickman: Sugar 20 cents; Coffee, 30 cents; Salt, $3 50 per barrel, 75 cents per bushel; Flour $14 per barrel; Meal, 75 cents per bushel; Bacon, 18 cents per pounds; Eggs, 20 cents per dozen; Butter 50 cents per pound.

REMOVAL.—The Post Office has been removed from the old stand to E. Case's new brick building.

Mr. Case proposes to continue the tailoring business, and has now on hand a small and well selected assortment of dry goods.

FARM PROSPECTS.—A larger breadth of land will be cultivated this year in Fulton county than for many years previous. In most neighborhoods not only the old land will be cultivated, but new ground has been cleared and will be brought into requisition.

GOOD NEWS.—If you want cheap homemade Furniture, call on Charles Oswald, at his new building.

THE indications are that Hon. Oscar Turner, of Ballard, and Judge J. M. Bigger, of Paducah, will be the opposing candidates for Congress in this District. Both of these gentlemen have warm and influential supporters, and their respective friends appear desirous for them to make the race uninterrupted by a convention. There is no absolute necessity for a convention in this district, and it would probably be well to let the people choose their representative.

HON. L. S. TRIMBLE was a guest of Chief Justice Chase at one of his receptions last week. Mr. Chase is beginning to fraternize with Democrats. Judge Trimble is expected home soon. It is understood that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—We learn that a proposition has been submitted for the holding of a Convention to nominate a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this District. By the ruling of the State Central Committee the chairmen of the County Committees compose a committee with authority to call such a Convention. The Convention, if called, will no doubt be held at Mayfield.

THE steamer St. Patrick was burned to the water's edge on the Arkansas shore opposite Memphis on the 18th inst. Her machinery was saved in a damaged condition. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The boat was owned by Mike Pyne, of Memphis, and valued at $35,000; insured in Howe's Agency at St. Louis for $22,000.

PROMPTNESS.—Persons having Furniture repaired can save time and money by calling at Oswald's Furniture Manufactory.

DRY GOODS REGULATOR.—Mose Amberg, the acknowledged regulator of the Drygoods trade in this market, is now on East purchasing a spring and summer stock. Large installments of his purchases have already been received, and are pronounced fully up to and well worthy the large experience and well known character of the Ambergs as dry goods merchants. This house keeps the largest stocks in this section, and the trading public know well their good taste, judgment and reliability. The present heavy stock was bought with the advantage of the late decline in dry goods, which will enable them to offer superior inducements to customers.

BROKE JAIL.—Corby Elliot, and two other prisoners, broke jail at Lebanon, Ky., on the 17th inst. Corby Elliot was to have been executed on the 24th inst. He is about 23 years old; over 6 feet high, slender made, black hair and eyes, a defect in one eye, it being cocked or flarred; walks a little lame, in consequence of a wound in one leg; has but little beard, thin black mustach and a small goatee, and is sallow or florid complexed. He had on a black sheep's wool coat, of sack or box cut; pants of same cloth; and a grey vest; was bare headed, having lost his hat as he ran out of the door.

PRENTICE thinks that "stuffing improves the fair as well as the fowl."

CIRCUIT COURT.—Our Circuit Court closed Thursdry, after the disposition of a great amount of business. There were upon the docket 70 common law actions, 170 equity suits, and 175 Commonwealth or criminals cases. Judge Bullock presided with his usual dignity and urbanity, dispatching all the business that came before him with characteristic promptness and accuracy. He did not close his Court until he had called the entire docket, and disposed of every case. The last day was a very busy one. The actions named below were called and the following proceedings had:

Sarah Algee, and others, vs. J. H. Dodds, and others. Randle & Tyler attorneys for Algee, and A. D. Kingman for Dodds. Petition for division and sale of land. Judgment was given ordering a division of H. Y. Parham's lands among his heirs at law. Also that dower in said lands be detailed to his widow; and that 160 acres of land on Mud Creek be divided between Parham's heirs and Rebecca T. Rowland.

S. J. Adler vs. Fannie Pedint, and others. S. L. Drury vs. Fanny Pedint, and others. T. O. Goalder attorney for Adler, and Randle & Tyler attorneys for Drury. Judgment rendered for Adler and Drury, ordering the sale of the Pedint place, on the Troy road, in East Hickman. Also, Pedints interest in four lots in East Hickman.

W. F. Wooldridge vs. W. B. Walker, jr. Kingman for petition. Judgment for sale of town lots in old town of Hickman.

Thomas Glass vs. R. J. Hunt, and others. Kingman for Glass, Randle & Tyler, and Silvertooth, for Hunt, and others. Judgment ordering sale of land.

[illegible] Hubbard vs W. L. McDaniel & H. L. Williamson. Walker and Randle for Hubbard, Kingman, Roulhac & Lauderdale for Williamson. Judgment ordering sale of part of town lots in East Hickman, known as the Thomas Binford place.

G. W. L. Marrs, vs. A. A. Roulhac. Randle & Tyler for Marr; Roulhac & Lauderdale for Roulhac. Judgment for sale of town lot in old Hickman.

R P Marr's adm'r, vs R P Marr's heirs and creditors. Kingman and Bradley for the administration; and Tyler for the creditors. Judgment ordering sale of town lots.

Bigger & Bradley vs R & B D Howell. Bigger & Bradley for plaintiff. Judgment for sale of land.

R H Short & Co, plaintiff, vs P N Marr's adm'r. Walker & Randle for plaintiffs; Roulhac & Lauderdale for defendant. Judgment for plaintiff, ordering sale of the P N Marr place below Hickman, subject to the widow's dower. Also sale of town lots, and thirty acres of land just South of town.

W F Irvine, commissioner, vs. A J Cayce, and others. W R Bradley for Irvine. Judgment for sale of the Bob Morris place in Lodgeton.

B C Ramage, plaintiff, vs H C Ramage's adm'r. Randle & Tyler for plaintiff; Judge Kingman for administrator. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,300.

W B Plummer vs W A Downing. Randle & Tyler for Plummer; Roulhac & Lauderdale, and Kingman for Downing. Motion for a new trial by Downing's counsel overruled. Judgment for Plummer $800.

William Herrin vs R K White. Roulhac & Lauderdale, and Bradley for Herrin; and Judge A D Kingman for White. Motion by White's attorney to dissolve the injunction obtained by Herrin. Judgment sustaining the motion, and dissolving the injunction.

John Crabb, ass., vs. Larkin & Wilson, and others. Bradley, Kingman, and Col. Gardner for Crabb; Roulhac & Lauderdale, Randle & Tyler, and Goalder, for Larkin, and others. Motion by defendant's counsel for Crabb to give further security on injunction bond. the motion sustained; whereupon Crabb gave other security, and the case was continued.

W F Davie vs Nancy Newton, and others. W R Bradley, and Kingman for Davie; and Walker & Cowgill, Randle & Tyler for Newton. Action of ejectment brought by Davie for 300 acres of land on Rush Creek. This case was submitted to the court for trial, and after the testimony had been completed, and the authorities examined, Davie took a non suit, and his action was dismissed.

J S Hubbard vs the City of Hickman. T O Goalder, W. Lindsay, Randle & Tyler, for Hubbard; Kingman Roulhac & Lauderdale, and Walker for city. Hubbard sued the city for $1500 taxes paid by him for ten years past. The city denies Hubbard's claim, and sued him by cross petition for $7000 or $8000 for taxes on notes, bonds, &c., which he had failed to assess for taxation. After argument by Capt. Lindsay and Capt Randle for Hubbard; and Judges Kingman and Walker, and Maj. Lauderdale, for the city, the Court dismissed both petition.

J. S. HUBBARD VS. CITY OF HICKMAN.—On Thursday, the suit of J. S. Hubbard against the City of Hickman was argued and settled on demurrer. This was an action for about $1500 taxes paid by plaintiff during ten years past to the city under the equalization law—that is to say, all that he was worth over and above his debts independent of visible property specifically taxed. Plaintiff contested the authority of the city under its charter to levy such a tax, alledged that he had paid by mistake in ignorance of his rights and that the money should be refunded. City answered traversing these allegations, and filed a cross petition against plaintiff for some 10 or 12 hundred dollars, amount of taxes illegally withheld from her by giving in his estate under the equalization law at $10,000 when in point of fact he was for 12 years past worth $100,000.

The fight came upon demurrer of the plaintiff to answer and cross-petition, which extended back to plaintiff's petition. Messrs. Goalder, Randle, and Lindsay, appeared for plaintiff, and the two latter made very able arguments. They were met with equal ability by the city attorney, Judge Walker, and Maj. Lauderdale, and Judge Kingman. Plaintiff demurred to the answer overuled, and sustained to the cross-petition, the court denying the right of the city to recover back taxes unassessed. But the demurrer of the city to plaintiffs petition was also sustained. Exceptions were taken and appeal granted from which it seems that the Court of Appeals will have the dispute to settle.

PERSONAL.—R. Summers, editor of Columbus Dispatch, visited Hickman Thursday last. He is apparently an agreeable, polite and affable gentleman.

Also, Hon. W. Lindsay, Senator from this district, has been in town for the past two or three days. He is looking in excellent health.

PROPHETIC.—The Commercial Standard, published in Hickman in 1846, contains the following prophecy in reference to the completion of a railroad from Nashville to this point: "Should this road be completed as proposed, ten years from to-day will find Hickman with a population of 50,000 or 100,000 souls—one of the largest, if not the greatest towns of the West."

GOV. BROWNLOW has refused to withdraw his proclamation ordering an election for Congressman for the State at large, on the 7th day of May. There are three candidates, Cooper, Rogers and Hamilton.

ATTENTION.—BEE GUMS.—Patent Bee Gums ready-made, and made to order, for sale by Charles Oswald, at the very lowest price.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—We see the opinion expressed, says the Washington Star, that Congress will adjourn in June. This is hardly probable. If President Johnson is removed there will be many matters requiring their attention, and if he is not removed Congress will doubtless sit with very short recesses until his term of office expires. It is more than likely that Congress will not adjourn or take recess until October.

THE PROFOUNDEST SPEECH OF THE AGE.—At a meeting in New Granada, South America, a gentleman, sometime resident in the United States, expressed the hope that the adoption of American institutions would place Columbia on a level with the Great Republic of North America. He was himself summarily leveled by the following speech from a fully reconstructed Columbian:

MR. PRESIDENT: In proposing that we should adopt the North American institutions, in order that we may rank amongst the most civilized nations of the world, our friend is merely repeating a vulgarism against which I do most solemnly protest. We are represented as an uncivilized people; but, sir, if to do what the Americans have done, is to be civilized, then, we are civilized; if to be ahead of them, then we are at the head of civilization. For what do the Americans boast of? They have but recently abolished slavery; we have abolished slavery long ago. They have just proclaimed the equality of races, and are trying to hold up the negro; we have proclaimed that equality long ago. They have only finished their first civil war, rendered money scarce and made a paper dollar not worth a dollar. We have had dozens of civil wars; rendered money scarce, and made paper dollars not worth a dollar long ago. They are beginning to tear up their Constitution, impeach their President, set up Dictators; we have done all that long ago. They are at last going to the devil as fast as they can; we have gone to the devil long ago.

THE Arkansas Legislature has adopted the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. B. F. Rice and R. McDonald have been elected United States Senators.

Commercial.

HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE, Saturday, April 25, '68.

COTTON—Very little coming into market. There is a very good demand, however, and buyers are now paying 24 cents, tax included.

Telegraph Markets.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Gold was firmer, opened at 39¾@39⅞c. The advance was occasioned by the growing belief that the President would be deposed.

COTTON—More active and a shade firmer; 31a31¾c for middling uplands.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Flour—family at $11a11 50; Wheat firmer, $2 05; Corn advanced to 87a88c for car and 90c shelled; Cotton, 29½c. Bacon firmer and quiet; shoulders 15a13½c; sides 15¼a15½c; clear sides 16a17, sugar cured hams 19c; Lard 18c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Tobacco.—We quote scraps 50@4 00; lugs 4a8; common leaf 8a10; medium do 10a17; good shipping leaf 12a14; factory dried leaf 8a13; dark fillers 6a9, black wrappers 12a15; bright leaf 16a50 per 100 pounds.

Cotton—20½c for middling.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—Bacon—weak—clear sides 17¼a18c; shoulders 13a13½; Corn $1 00; Lard 18c.

Hickman Wholesale Prices.

BALE ROPE, per lb 12a13c.
BAGGING, per lb, 28 a 30c.
ALCOHOL, ₱ gallon $5 50@6 00.
AXES, ₱ dozen, $15@18 00.
BACON—Hams, plain 18c.
" Canvassed, 20c.
" Sugar Cured, 25c. C. Sides 17c
" Ribbed Sides, 15c;
" Shoulders, 14
PORK—7c ₱ lb.
EGGS, per dozen, 15c.
BUTTER, 30@35c. ₱ lb.
BEESWAX 25@30c. ₱ lb.
BLACKING ₱ doz 65@85.
BUCKETS, ₱ dozen, 2 25@3 75.
BROOMS, ₱ dozen, 3 50@4 00.
BROWN SHEETING, ₱ yard, 18a20c.
CANDLES, Star, 18@20.
COFFEE, Rio, 25@—c.
" Java, 40@45c.
CHEESE, W. R. ₱ lb 18a19c.
" E. D. ₱ lb@20c.
CRACKERS, ₱ lb 10@11c.
CASTINGS ₱ lb, 7@8.
COTTON YARNS, ₱ dozen, 19@20c.
COAL OIL, ₱ gallon, 50a65.
FLOUR, $11 00@15 00.
WHEAT, ₱ bushel, $1 75@2 50.
APPLES.—Apples per bbl $6 00a7 00.
FRUIT, Peaches dried ₱ bush, $4 50a2 00.
" Apples, " 1 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb 50@60c.
GUNPOWDER, ₱ keg $9.
GUNNY BAGS, 24c.
HAY, ₱ ton $20a25.
HIDES, green, 6c.
" dry 12a14c.
HORSE SHOES ₱ lb 9c.
" Nails ₱ lb 27@35c.
LARD OIL, ₱ gallon, $1 50.
LARD, ₱ lb 16c.
LEAD, ₱ lb 13a00c.
MOLASSES, N. O. Sugar H. ₱ bbl, 96@1.00
" ₱ half bbls 1 10.
MEAL, ₱ bushel, 60a75c.
MACKEREL, in kits, $3 00@3 25c.
" ₱ bbls $22.
" ₱ half bbls $12 00.
" ¼ keys, $12 00.
NAILS, ₱ keg, $7 rates.
CORN, in sacks, ₱ bushel 65c.
ONIONS, ₱ bushel, $1 20@1 25.
POTATOES, new, $1 50.
RICE, ₱ lb 9@10c.
SUGAR, Brown, ₱ lb 15@18c.
" Crushed, 20c.@
SALT, coarse, in sacks, $3 00.
" per barrel, $3 75.
SHOT, per bag, 3 30@3 50.
STONEWARE, ₱ gallon, 18c.
TOBACCO, Manufactured, per lb 60 a 1 00.
TALLOW, per lb 7a8c.
CEMENT, Louisville, $3a4.
WHITE LEAD, 14a17c.
WHISKEY, common, per bbl 2 00a2 25c.
" Rye and Bourbon, 3 25a4 50.
BRANDY, Apple, $2 75a7 00.
IRON, bar size, 5¢.
PRINTS 12½ to 16c.
JEANS, per yard, 30a$1 00.
LINSEY, per yard, 30a50c.
LEATHER, kip skins $4 00a7 50.
" sole, per lb, 40 a 45c.
" upper side, $3 50a4 50.
CATTLE, nett per lb 5c.
WASH BOARDS, per dozen, $3 50 a 4 00.
PLOWS, Steel, $8½a12½.
HUBS, $2a4 00 per set.
FELLOES $3 00a5 00.
WAGONS, $1 15a1 30.
STEEL, Cast, M. B. A., 20a27c.

NEW GOODS.

Spring and Summer Styles of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Latest Styles of
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S,
SPRING HATS,
Ribbons, Flowers, & Dress Trimings,
AT VERY LOW PRICES
at
MILLET & ROULHAC'S.
mar28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized and requested to announce JOHN C. GARDNER, as a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk, at the ensuing August election. [mr7-td

We are authorized to announce WM. A. BREVARD, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk. feb29*td

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce Col. E. I. BULLOCK as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court in this District, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. R. BOON, of Graves county, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge of the Judicial District, at the ensuing August election. [fe

For Sheriff.

We are authorized and requested to announce OWEN MILES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election. [mr14—td*

We are authorized and requested to announce WM H. ROPER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election. [feb22-td.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM HERRIN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election. [feb22—td

Hickman Chapter.

HICKMAN CHAPTER, No. 49 Royal Arch Masons will hold their regular meeting the FOURTH WEDNESDAY in every month. june14—tf.

Fulton Lodge.

FULTON LODGE, NO. 120, F. & A. M. SONS hold their regular meeting the Second Monday in every month.
june13 J. H. ROULHAC, Sec'y.

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
may31y 42 Cedar street, N. Y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second street, Williamsburg, N. Y. may3 1y.

P. S.—A pamphlet containing the above named prescription may be obtained free of charge, also the Remedy properly compounded, of W. R. WALKER, Druggist, Hickman, Ky.

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also, a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, sep21 823 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW DRUG STORE!

SIGN OF THE
RED MORTAR.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CLINTON STREET.
Hickman, Kentucky.
And Dealer in
Pure Drugs, Medicines,
AND CHEMICALS,
OILS, VARNISHES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS,
SPICES, WINDOW GLASS, and PUTTY.
Also, FINE VIRGINIA SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS,
PURE
WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES
for Medical use.
Patent Medicines,
of all kinds. Also,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
such as COMBS, BRUSHES, Handkerchief Extracts, Rouge, Lilly White, Pomades, Hair Oil, Flavoring Extracts for cooking, and TOILET AND WASHING SOAPS, and a variety of other articles such as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions—Having had considerable experience in the Drug Business, Physicians and all others may rely upon having them filled with care and accuracy.
☞ Country Merchants and others are requested to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW FURNITURE!

CHAS. OSWALD announces that he has just received a large stock of FINE FURNITURE—the largest and finest stock ever received in this town—which he has purchased at very reduced figures and consequently is prepared to sell on very low terms for cash.
SPRING MATTRESSES,
BOOK CASES,
WARDROBES,
SIDE-BOARDS,
WASH STANDS,
BUREAUS,
BEDSTEADS,
HAT RACKS,
CHAIRS, etc., etc.
All of the most approved style and quality

Books! Books!!

J. H. Davis

HAS just received the following books:
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF PETER CARTWRIGHT, price, : : $2 00
SPIRITUAL WIVES, by Dixon.
FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRL-HOOD. Price, : : : : 2 00
JUDGE NOT.
NONSENSE.
HEADLESS HORSEMAN, : $2 00
HOW TO MAKE MONEY, : $1 75
Also a great variety of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
and Books suitable for Premiums, &c., all of which will be sold at retail as low as any house in the country. A liberal discount given to the trade.
mar21

FLOUR! FLOUR!—J. H. DAVIS respectfully calls the attention of families to the fact that he keeps constantly on hand a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR which he sells cheap for cash. mr21

GOLD PENS.

GOLD PENS.—J. H. DAVIS is just in receipt of a large and finely assorted lot of GOLD PENS, of the best material, which are styles and sizes especially adapted to Ladies' use.

GROCERIES.

RECEIVED and for sale low for cash a fine lot of family Groceries, among which will be found the justly celebrated Otterlock Family Flour, Belchere Golden Syrup, Sugar, Coffee, Caned Fruits, &c.
J. H. DAVIS.

Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.

A LARGE lot of Self-Sealing Fruit Jars, just received by J. H. Davis. This jar is far superior to anything yet made, requiring no wax nor sorder to make perfectly secure.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

FRESH Garden Seeds just received, and for sale, wholesale or retail, by
feb22—tf. J. H. DAVIS.

J. H. DAVIS,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Books, & Stationery,
BOOTS,
SHOES.
HATS,
CAPS,
ETC.,
CLINTON STREET,
HICKMAN, - - - KY.
☞ Particular attention paid to Filling Orders.

E. S. HAWKINS,
WITH
H. A. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN
Fine Custom Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
NO. 3 NORTH CHERRY STREET,
Nashville, Tenn.
mar14—3m.

PAUL, TAVEL & HANNER,

Booksellers, Stationers, Book Binders, AND
JOB PRINTERS,
48 Union Street,
NASHVILLE, : : : : : TENNESSEE.

SCHOOL BOOKS at Eastern prices; Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; Blank Books for Court Officers; Merchants, Banks, and Insurance Companies.
All Work done in the most substantial manner, and at prices as low as elsewhere.
mr14—3m

J. G. EWING. HENRY EWING
EWING & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS & COMMISSION
Merchants,
Nos. 14 and 16 South Market street,
Nashville, Tenn.
nov23—tf.

TWENTY-EIGHT SIZES
OF THE CELEBRATED
CHARTER OAK STOVES
Are now made by the
Excelsior Manufacturing Comp'y
ST. LOUIS.

THESE WELL-KNOWN AND VERY POPULAR COOKING STOVES have been before the public since 1852. Each succeeding year has added to their popularity, until the name has become familiar in every household in the West and South. The demand for our
New Charter Oak
last year was greater than we could supply with the sizes then made; anticipating a still greater demand during the present year, we have made patterns for several additional sizes, and are prepared to manufacture 120 to 130
CHARTER OAK STOVES,
per day, of
TWENTY-EIGHT DIFFERENT SIZES.
We guarantee the operation of every stove we manufacture, and offer as reference some of the many thousands that have been sold wherever they may be found. Neither labor or expense has been spared to make our NEW CHARTER OAK a
PERFECT COOKING STOVE,
and we offer it to the trade as the BEST CONSTRUCTED, MOST DURABLE and UNIFORM operating COOKING STOVE in the market.
In addition to our EXTENSIVE STOVE BUSINESS, we are prepared to offer to Stove Dealers, Tinsmiths and others in the trade, the largest and most complete assortment of Metals and Tinners' stock in the West. Our arrangements with the St. Louis Stamping Company enables us to give liberal discounts to large buyers of FRENCH STAMPED TINNED IRONWARE, and Tinners' Supplies. Having recently reduced the prices of all articles of our OWN MANUFACTURE, we believe dealers and housekeepers will find it to their interest to send for Catalogue and Price List and examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Address
EXCELSIOR MANUF'G CO.,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Sold by
☞ Sold by all stove dealers.
m r21—7m

MILLET & ROULHAC,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AND offer for sale, at the lowest prices a complete stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMINGS,
HATS, and BONNETS, &c.

Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Special inducements offered to Country Merchants.

Also, a large and well selected stock of
Groceries.
WOODEN WARE, &c.
We are also the Agents for
MANSFIELD COTTON FACTORY,
FLOUR,
SALT,
LIME,
CEMENT,
always on hand and for sale cheap.
JUST ARRIVED—15 hhds. of New Orleans Sugar, and 50 sacks choice Coffee.
Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
MILLET & ROULHAC.
may3 Millet Block, Hickman, Ky.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

WE have just received 100 barrels Cliff Lime, which we offer for sale.
Also, a lot of Cement.
aug17—tf. MILLET & ROULHAC.

N. P. HARNESS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN

ALSO,
Tenn. and Mo. Iron, Steel and CASTINGS,
AXLES.
HUBBS,
FELLOWS,
SPOKES
and all kinds of
Woodwork.
ALSO,
STOVES,
Grates, Tin, Copper and SHEET-IRON WARE.
JOB WORK
one to order, such as Guttering, Roofing, etc. all kinds of
MILL WORK, BRAZING, COPPER PIPES, Etc., Etc.
CLINTON STREET,
(next door to V. A. McKutchen's Store,)
Hickman, Ky.

S. N. WHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES AND TINWARE, CUTLERY,
HARDWARE AND CASTINGS,
Oil Lamps, and Lanterns, and a general assortment of Provisions.
HAVING reliable workmen employed, I engage to do JOB WORK, such as Roofing, Guttering, and Repairing. Country produce taken for goods.
Clinton street, Hickman, Ky.
jan25—1y.

REMOVAL.

NEW FURNITURE STORE,
KENTUCKY STREET,
Near Overton, Steele & Co's Warehouse,
HICKMAN KENTUCKY.
CHARLES OSWALD has removed his furniture into his new building, and announces that he has just received a large stock of
Furniture,
consisting of
Wardrobes, Bureaus,
Bedsteads, Chairs,
Dining Tables, Washstands,
PARLOR FURNITURE, ETC.
The greater part of his Furniture is manufactured by himself, and under his own supervision, and can therefore warrant it.
☞ Particular attention given to all kind of JOB WORK and REPAIRING.
Undertaker.
He keeps constantly on hand at his old stand under the "COURIER OFFICE,"
Metalic Coffins,
and Wooden Coffins, at very low rates.
dec25 1y CHARLES OSWALD.

"Fair Warning."

ALL persons indebted to Drs. Gourley & Corbett are respectfully requested to come forward and settle. We are in need of money and compelled to have it. Those indebted will save cost and trouble by complying with the request. Those who are unable to pay would greatly oblige by coming forward and closing their accounts by note. "A hint to the wise is sufficient."
jan4—tf GOURLEY & CORBETT.

V. A. M'CUTCHEN,

WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL GROCER,
and dealer in
WINES, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., corner Clinton and Cumberland sts, Hickman, Ky.
☞ Orders promptly filled.
jan4 1y.

ANDERSON'S SCHOOL.

PROF. E. W. ANDERSON will open his next regular session, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at his School House in East Hickman.
Rates of tuition the same as at Fulton County Seminary. For further information call on him at his residence or school house. mar21—1m

W. R. Walker

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,
HICKMAN, : : : KENTUCKY.

General Insurance Agency.

SAMUEL LANDRUM,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KENTUCKY,
Represents the following No. 1 Companies:

MUTUAL BENEFIT, Newark, New Jersey, Assetts,	$14,000,000 00
MUTUAL LIFE, New York, Assetts,	23,000,000 00
NEW YORK LIFE, Assetts,	8,000,000 00
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Assets,	1,788,153 32 00
PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, net cash Assets, July 1st, 1867,	1,076,383 85
UNITED FIRE AND MARINE, Covington, Ky., Assetts,	390,000 00
UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, New York, cash Assets,	$3,505,646 55

We publish below a partial list of the names of persons insured at the above Agency:

Joseph S Hubbard,	Thomas C Buck,	Edwin K Warren,
Samuel McCartney & Co	William A Brevard,	George M Wilborn,
Henry M Robinson,	John C Steele,	John H Davis,
M Hertwick & Bro,	Benjamin C Ramage,	Wm L McCutchen,
A D Kingman,	Charles A Holcombe,	Markus Kertner,
Maj John A Lauderdale,	Robert Hellen,	Warren & Martin,
Julian Nail,	B R Walker,	Joseph M White & Co,
Frank Bartoldus,	Holcombe & Thompson,	J A Carruthers & Co,
William Guthrie,	Francis Miller,	Augusta Margraff,
Mrs Annie L Robinson,	Wolf & Plaut,	William B Beuny,
Dr H H Wilson,	Lane & Mallory,	Tyler & Murphy,
V A McCutchen,	Fritz Hellner,	James K Lane,
Albert F Kinney,	John Witting,	Mrs Barbara Troutwine,
Mrs Helen Wilkins,	L Rosenberg,	W R Walker,
Louis Person,	Mrs Mary L Burnett,	South'n Bank of Kentucky,
N Barksdale,	Mrs E Wilborn,	James P Cheatham,
J A Plaut,	Andrew Jackson Lodge,	Mrs S A Roulhac,
Daniel F Rapalgee,	Walter I Powell,	Mrs E C Baltzer,
Rev Thos J Hutchison,	John C Heinze,	Isaac C Reavis & Son,
Wade H Pyle,	Dr Daniel White,	Benj D Irvine,
James G McMurray,	Joshua Dodds,	Wm C Scott,
Andrew J Lawson,	John L Luttrell,	Mrs Harriet H Thomason,
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John R McGehee,	Benj F Easley,	Robert W Easley,
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Wilson M Bacon,	Charles Oswald,	A B Taylor,
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jan18—tf SAMUEL LANDRUM, Agent.

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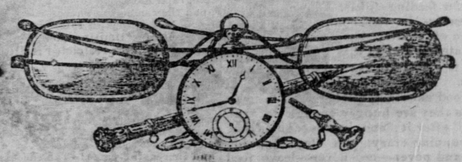

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